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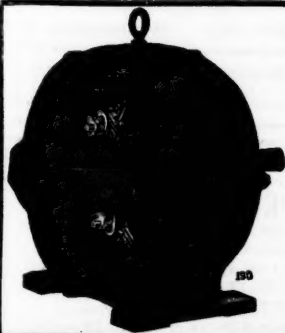
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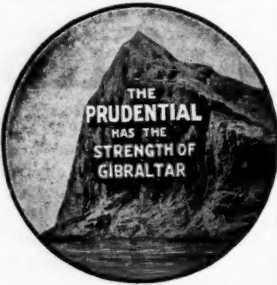
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CALLING WAR DEPARTMENT TO ACCOUNT.

By G.O. No. 97, W.D., Washington, May 12, 1909, and G.O. No. 220, Nov. 1, 1909, the War Department undertook to regulate the wearing of medals and badges by officers and enlisted men of the Army. These orders have given offense to certain patriotic societies, and they propose to question the authority of the War Department to issue them. If the Department declines to revoke them, an appeal will be made to the President, and, if necessary, to Congress. It is claimed that the wearing by officers and enlisted men of the Army, on the active list, of medals of honor of Congress and other medals and badges conferred by Government for special services and the wearing of Army Corps badges of the corps to which such officers and men belonged in the War of the Rebellion do not depend on the orders of the War Department nor the discretion of the President, to whom authority is given by Congress in Sec. 1296, Rev. Stat., to prescribe the uniform of the Army, but upon the direct authorization and enactments by Congress itself. By Sec. 1227, Rev. Stat., by joint resolutions of Congress, approved Sept. 25, 1890, and May 11, 1894, and by the "Act to increase the efficiency of the Permanent Military Establishment of the United States," approved Feb. 2, 1901, officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States who are members in their own right of certain specially described military societies are given full authority to wear upon all occasions of ceremony the distinctive badges adopted by said military societies, of which right no order of the War Department can deprive them.

It is further held that the intention of Congress is clearly indicated by the acts and resolutions cited and by correlative acts, and that no authority inheres in the Department of War to render nugatory resolves and Acts of Congress, as it does when it discriminates against, discourages and indirectly prohibits the wearing of badges authorized by Congress. It is urged that the contemporaneous orders of the Navy and War Departments (Navy Dept., G.O. 385, Nov. 7, 1890; War Dept., G.O. 133, Army Hdqrs., A.G.O., Nov. 18, 1890), issued upon adoption by Congress, on Sept. 25, 1890, of the joint resolution concerning "Military Societies" formed in a certain manner, supplemented by Sec. 1551, A.R. of 1895, and giving interpretation to such joint resolution, distinctly recognized the right of officers and enlisted men of the Army who were members in their own right of such military societies to wear the badge thereof on all occasions of ceremony, together with "medals of honor and the several distinctive marks given for excellence in rifle practice," and that the later orders interfere with and restrict the rights of officers to wear the badges to which they are entitled.

The General Orders referred to, Nos. 97 and 220, undertake to authorize the wearing on occasions of ceremony, except when governmental medals and badges are worn, "the badges of military societies" commemorative of the wars of the United States. Congress, it is declared, never granted any such authority. Within the past fifteen years a number of patriotic societies have been organized, each having a badge or insignia, some of which have taken the title of military orders or societies and representing different wars, American Wars, Indian Wars, Colonial Wars, Foreign Wars, of the United States, none of which are comprehended in the authoritative joint resolution of Congress of Sept. 25, 1890, and Feb. 2, 1901, which distinctly defines the kind of association which can constitute a "military society," limits the number to military societies of men who served in the War of the Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion, respectively, and authorizes the distinctive badges respectively adopted by such veterans to be worn on occasions of ceremony. It is claimed

that a military society can only be instituted by the veterans themselves who served in a particular specified national war, and not be formed by descendants, even if joined by one or more veterans of modern wars. Under the peculiar wording of the new general orders in the particulars indicated, a society now formed of descendants of those who participated in the surrender of Lieut. Gen. John Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777 or of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781 could be denominated a "military" society and its badge take precedence on the uniform of an officer over the Society of the Cincinnati founded in 1783 by His Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief, and his officers in cantonments on the Hudson.

The societies which are expected to protest against the action of the War Department in this matter are the General Society of the Cincinnati and state societies thereof, the Aztec Club, the Military Order, Loyal Legion, U.S.; the Grand Army of the Republic, both Commandery-in-Chief and state commanderies; the Society of the Army of the Potomac and other Army and corps societies of the War of the Rebellion, the Regular Army and Navy Union and military societies of the Spanish-American War and incidental Philippine Insurrection, and China Relief Expedition.

INADEQUATE PUNISHMENT FOR DESERTION.

After reading the opinion rendered in review of the proceedings of a court-martial of a deserter, contained in G.O. 33, Department of the East, dated April 30, 1910, one is tempted to wonder whether the officers composing the court realized the gravity of their decision and understood that their mistaken leniency was a blow struck at the Service in which they hold commissions. This court tried a second class private of the Engineers for desertion, his offense having consisted of deserting his command at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., about June 8, 1909, his arrest not occurring till March 10, 1910. Findings of guilty of both specification and charge being rendered, the court's sentence was confinement at hard labor under charge of the post guard for six months and forfeiture of pay for the same period. In reviewing this sentence, the Department Commander said that the counsel for the accused and the judge advocate evidently had a very inaccurate conception of the principles governing the introduction of confessions, and that the study of any of the standard text-books on this question was advisable. The sentence being entirely inadequate for the offense of desertion, the record was returned by the Department Commander to the court for further consideration, with attention invited to Circular 91, W.D., Dec. 24, 1909, but the court adhered to their sentence. The Department Commander says: "Though the court is composed of officers of limited experience, the reviewing authority is surprised that they are so ill-informed as to their duties and responsibilities as members of a court. A court-martial is merely an agency of the executive arm, and the members thereof do not, because they act in a collective capacity as a court, cease to owe respect and subordination to higher authority. In no system of laws is it contemplated that inferior courts can disregard the decisions and instructions of their superiors. Otherwise it would be impossible to have that orderly and uniform administration desired by all enlightened countries."

"The War Department has adopted certain policies in regard to deserters, and officers of the Army, when called upon in their official capacity to act thereunder, should do so in a loyal and subordinate spirit. This court took an ill-advised position, and in pride of opinion maintained it upon revision, so that the reviewing authority is now placed in the embarrassing situation of passing sentence upon an enlisted man awarded by a court unwilling to do their full duty. If this court were stationed at a post where conditions would permit, it would be at once dissolved and another court instituted."

Officers of this court and other officers who may be summoned to sit on courts-martial of deserters should remember that there are only two ways to lessen the evil of desertion—prompt apprehension and unflinching infliction of adequately rigorous punishment. The latter power rests entirely with the officers composing the courts. There is nothing to be gained by swift capture of the fugitive if he is to escape proper punishment through mistaken leniency. One is at a loss to understand what the officers hope to accomplish by sentences of the kind imposed in this case. If they did right, then, indeed, was it useless to issue Circular 91 from the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, Dec. 24, 1909, for the enlightenment of officers of the Army on this very subject of desertion. This circular, prepared by Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, J.A.G., contained an excerpt from the annual report of the Secretary of War, 1909, in which it was said: "Beyond all doubt the mitigation of the punishment of deserters by department commanders and others, with or without the recommendation of courts-martial, and the restoration of convicted deserters to duty, besides having a mischievous effect on the morale of the enlisted force, has a tendency to increase desertion."

So great is the menace of desertion to the welfare of the Army that the Secretary of War found it wise to incorporate in his report the expression of the views of the Adjutant General of the Army, Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, which is altogether the most forcibly phrased and most clearly thought out analysis of the evils of leniency to deserters that has been called forth by the efforts of the War Department to effect a decrease in desertions. The remarks of the Adjutant General of the Army should be read by every officer before he takes his

seat on a court to try a deserter. As General Ainsworth says: "That there should have been nearly 5,000 desertions from the Army of the United States during the last fiscal year is simply a disgrace to the Army and a reproach to the American citizenship." This is a point that cannot be too strongly insisted upon—that desertion is not an injury to the Army alone; it is a reflection upon the whole body of national citizenship. Again, the Adjutant General well says: "No matter how strenuous may be the efforts put forth by the War Department to lessen this evil, they will amount to little unless they are seconded by the Army itself." It is a pity, not far removed from a positive shame to the Service, that such an utterance should have been necessary, and yet the situation called for just such a rebuke. If anyone thought that the Adjutant General was too vigorous in his effort to arouse the officers of the Army to their duty in this vitally important matter, such a critic has but to read the opinion of the Commander of the Department of the East, from which we have just quoted.

But the point which we wish to bring particularly to the attention of officers of the Army is the one made by General Ainsworth in his analysis of the consequences of clemency in cases of desertion, when he says: "The effect of clemency, either before or after sentence, especially if it results in the restoration of a wilful deserter to a status of honor in the military service, cannot be otherwise than injurious to that Service in the way of encouraging other would-be deserters to take the step that they would not dare to take if they were convinced that in the event of capture they could not hope for any action by courts-martial or reviewing authorities that would enable them to escape the full punishment that desertion deserves or that would permit of their ever being restored to the honorable status of a soldier in the Army of the United States."

"It is often argued, somewhat plausibly, that desertion is frequently the result of thoughtlessness and inexperience on the part of the young soldier, and that if such deserters were restored to the Service they would avail themselves of the opportunity thus given them to redeem themselves by future good conduct. Undoubtedly this is true in some measure, but undoubtedly also the good that might be accomplished in a small percentage of these cases by restoration of the men to service would be far more than offset by the widespread encouragement that such restorations would give to other men when subjected to the temptation to desert. And how can the Army expect the public at large to regard desertion as a crime and the deserter as a criminal who should be ostracized, pursued and punished if the Army itself regards the offense of desertion so lightly that it will permit confessed or convicted deserters not only to escape with little or no punishment, but even to be restored to a status of honor in that Service, upon which they have brought discredit by their desertion from it?"

One cannot read these undeniably correct conclusions of the Adjutant General of the Army from wide observations of the effect of desertion without asking whether the time has not arrived in the military development of this country when any man convicted of desertion should be barred from service in the Army. In the National Guard of some states citizen soldiers are sent to prison for failure to pay their company dues, a mere financial obligation to their organization. How much more serious is the offense of desertion and how necessary is it to make it a bar to future service in the Army when we find that almost a tenth of the strength of the Army is represented in the annual total of desertions. With the pay and allowances and the retirement provision, the conditions surrounding the life of the soldier are such now as to make it possible to maintain the Army's strength without having recourse to the admission of convicted deserters. It would seem that now is the time when it should be established by law that desertion means shutting the door of the Army to such an offender for all time. Then would be avoided that evil which General Ainsworth so strikingly points out—the encouragement to desertion among others which is fostered by the restoration of deserters to the ranks.

Officers of the Army are ready to condemn judges of the civil courts who may send young criminals brought before them into the Army in the hope of reforming them, yet by showing uncalculated leniency to deserters and restoring them to the Service they are occupying practically the same position as the civil judges—turning the Army into a reformatory. We believe that a law that would bar all deserters from the Army would do more to check the tendency to desertion than any other one thing that can be done at present, short of exempting the soldier from all work and giving him an annual trip to Europe. It is a coincidence worthy of note that the date of Circular 91 containing these views of the Adjutant General of the Army was the same as that of the order convening the court whose decision has just brought out the stinging criticism to which we have referred.

There are now in the United States Navy, fit for service, including those under repair, 295 vessels of all kinds. There are under construction forty-eight vessels, made up of six first class battleships (two of them practically completed), nineteen torpedoblast destroyers, sixteen submarine torpedoblasts, one tug and six colliers. There are, in addition, seven ships authorized, as follows: One gunboat for Great Lakes (not begun), four submarine torpedoblasts and two colliers. Twelve vessels unfit for sea service include four wooden cruising vessels (steam), two wooden sailing vessels, five receiving ships and one prison ship. This makes a total of 362 ships.

We certainly do not intend to include the Chicago Inter-Ocean among the papers displaying an ignorance of American history. This able paper has just furnished some facts, of which he was sadly in need, to John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State, in reply to his extraordinary statement at the Peace Convention in Hartford, Conn., that the United States has provoked every one of its foreign wars and has been wrong in every one of them. It is the old story of the lion and the lamb, Mr. Foster appearing as the representative of the lion. Where should we have been but for the War of the Revolution, and the War of 1812 was necessary to put a final end to British aggression. As the Inter-Ocean well says: "Furthermore, any man who will study the record with a mind clear of the abolitionist assumption can easily convince himself that the history of international relations contains no record of forbearance more long-suffering on the part of the stronger nation toward the insults and injuries of the weaker than that of the United States toward Mexico during the decade preceding 1847. It is well-nigh certain that if we had not fought Mexico in 1847 our Pacific states would now be a British colony, just as it is almost absolutely certain that if we had not gone to the rescue in 1807 Mexico would now be a European monarchy. Mr. Foster's position would be intelligible in a European who holds that Europe has a divine commission and command to rule the earth. For an American it is a position so decadent that only a universal peace pervert could hold it. And, of course, from the Fosterian viewpoint, 'war was forced upon Spain by us, and might easily have been avoided with honor!' That is true, if the honor of a nation and the honor of a man are nothing but merchandise, and always have a money price. We were told at the time by a conspicuous public man, whose name we do not mention because he is dead, and it would be unfair to afflict his children with the record of his shameful error, that there was 'nothing in the destruction of the Maine that could not be settled with money!' As a people we didn't swallow that craven falsehood. Thank God! The spectacle of John W. Foster is peculiarly deplorable because he is a man of education who has held a post of great trust and honor in his country's service. But we must remember that Mr. Foster was born in 1836, and that not all men of seventy-four retain their full mental vigor. So let his pratings pass. Let us try to remember only the honor he justly won in his country's service in the days that are gone and try to forget the shame of his present utterances. If the 'peace-at-any-prices' wish to make their argument even half persuasive they should shandon the historical argument. It abounds in pitfalls. They should simply argue that we have reached a stage when war cannot be necessary under any conceivable circumstances; and convince whom they can."

International Marine Engineering believes that very few people realize how far behind other countries the United States is in her facilities for the education of marine engineers and navigators. In this country we believe in educating at public expense young men who are going into the professions, but nothing is done toward helping the young tradesman to advance in his craft. This is particularly true in the marine branches. No country spends the amount of money for marine education that the little country of Holland spends. Of course, Holland is distinctly a commercial country. As early as 1878 the progressive shipowners of Holland established a school in Amsterdam for educating engineers for sea duty. The school has long since proved its worth. Since this school has been founded there has been less damage, due to incompetent engineers. Similar in aim to the training school for marine engineers is the old school, renowned in the Netherlands, and known as the training school for the merchant marine. The aim of this school is to train officers for the Dutch marine. Not all boys with an inclination for sea duty are able to avail themselves of the expensive training supplied by the marine service school. For such as are unable a cheaper course is provided in the nautical school. There are altogether eleven of these schools, and three schools for fishery, with sixty-three teachers and 590 pupils. With the exception of the oldest school at Amsterdam, they are supported by state, provincial and municipal subsidies and by private donations. Some of these schools are free; others charge a very small fee. The Prussian government turned its attention to the establishment of schools of navigation as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century. One of the first of these schools is reported to have been organized at Danzig in 1817. The purpose of this institution was the education of competent sailors, pilots and captains. In all its essentials the curriculum remains the same to-day. Many such schools now exist in Prussia. Two schools for naval engineering were established, one at Flensburg and one at Stettin in 1890. At Flensburg naval machinists from the first to the fourth class were educated, and at Stettin only those from the second to the fourth class.

Dr. Wolfgang Goetz, M.D., formerly surgeon of the 11th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and who, when acting surgeon general of the state in 1887, was prominent in organizing the Red Cross Corps as a first aid and ambulance corps, which resulted in an immense amount of good, now proposes a scheme for a Red Cross National Emergency Corps among colored men and women. This race, he says, is very deficient in sanitary knowledge, and his idea is to form an organization which, by systematic training, will not only benefit them, but meet and combat all matters threatening the health of the community or of the individuals composing it, whether in peace or war. His idea is to have sanitary brigades organized in each state, which in time of war can also act in conjunction with the Regular Army, and can help the Government or municipal authorities in case of epidemic, accidents of various descriptions, etc. He proposes to have the membership open to males or females of reputable standing over the age of eighteen, and also to have a junior membership of boys and girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age. In addition to the value of such a sanitary body to the Army in case of war, the value of the instruction of the Red Cross as devised by Dr. Goetz, it is pointed out, would be in the numerous accidents, etc., in every-day life, and which range from the simple accidents in the household to the most serious injuries and great disasters. "A great portion of suffering," says Dr. Goetz, who is on the supernumerary list of the N.G.N.Y., "may be avoided if a bystander has the knowledge to apply the proper immediate treatment. Many a death could have been avoided and many a life could have been saved

had bystanders possessed even a slight knowledge of first aid." The headquarters of the Red Cross Emergency Corps of Colored Men and Women, Y.M.C.A., is 252 West Fifty-third street, New York. Dr. Goetz is the director, Cleveland S. Allen is secretary, and Miss Florence C. Seymour is assistant secretary.

The annual conference at the Naval War College will open on June 1. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy will make the opening address, and the course to be followed by the conference will be generally the same as that of preceding years. As is well known, the purpose of the conference is to bring the officers of the Service together at the War College for the purpose of discussing questions upon which Service opinion has not been fully formulated; to benefit by a course of lectures, which are delivered by officers in the Service, and others, specialists in their own line; and to take part in the strategic and tactical games for which there are few facilities elsewhere and for which the college is peculiarly equipped. One of the objects of the college is the formulation of war plans, from an academic point of view, for any possible contingency that might arise. These plans, in part, are often played out by the committees as map or chart maneuvers, which gives an idea, after discussion, as to the adequacy of the plan. The tactical game board also offers facilities for trying out various tactical maneuvers and gives experience in estimating the value of formations, which could not be had in any way short of very extensive maneuvers in the fleet or war itself; all of which is valuable in enabling officers readily to decide that certain maneuvers which may have been discussed without sufficient information or study may be at once discarded; and that those which remain seem to promise desirable results, but which, of course, in the end, can only be deferred for decision to occasions of actual war. A feature of the course for many years has been the international law lectures and discussions. The annual publication of the college containing the results of these discussions is much in demand, and has been held in high authority at recent Hague and London conferences.

The American Association for International Conciliation publishes a pamphlet by James Douglas on the United States and Mexico, in which are interesting statistics concerning industrial conditions in our sister republics and our relations to them. It appears that of 1,116 foreign mining companies in Mexico, about fifty-seven per cent. are controlled by citizens of the United States who up to 1902 had invested \$80,000,000 in mines. This involves the concentration of population at certain centers under distinctly American influences, which at times creates disquietude in the public mind, for Mexico is decidedly apprehensive concerning the intentions of her colossal neighbor. Most of the 24,142 kilometers of steam railroad built in Mexico, not including private roads, were built by Americans. Of the total cost of these roads, \$767,151,848 Mexican, eighty per cent. has been contributed by the United States. Don Pablo Macedo, in his chapter on railroads, in *La Evolucion Mercantil*, says: "The blood of Maximilian created an abyss between Europe and Mexico. His death, though it may have been the only means, sad as it was, of securing internal peace, estranged the sympathies of those nations which then exercised preponderating influence in Europe." Mr. Douglas says: "In this rapid influx of foreign capital, under foreign management, the Mexican sees therefore cause for anxiety which is in itself a source of danger; and it cannot be wondered at if their sensitiveness is increased by the memory of the original Texas difficulty, and the fact that till recently the border population from the Atlantic to the Pacific, possessed of irresistible energy, found vent for it sometimes in eccentric enterprises which were not suggested by the State Department. Most wars have originated in trade disputes or commercial jealousy."

William J. Baxter, secretary-treasurer of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, furnishes us with the following cablegrams: "Institution of Naval Architects, London. American Society expresses its deep sympathy with institution's loss of beloved King Edward. Baxter." "Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, New York. Institution of Naval Architects tenders sincerest thanks for kind message of your secretary. Cawdor." "Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, New York. Meetings postponed to next year. Dana." It will be seen from the last cablegram, dated May 11, that the jubilee meetings of the Institution of Naval Architects, which it was intended to hold in July next, will not be held. Extensive preparations had been made for the jubilee meeting of the British society, the honorary president of which is the Prince of Wales, now George V. These included a reception by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, a banquet, a grand festival concert, a trip down the Thames to visit the docks and shipping and an official visit to the Japan-British Exhibition. The chairman of the reception committee is the Rt. Hon. Earl Cawdor, and its members included 125 Englishmen of distinction, among them ten admirals, four vice admirals and two rear admirals. Papers were to have been read by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, G.C.B., Sir Andrew Noble, Sir W. H. White, Sir Philip Watt, Hon. C. A. Parsons, C.B., Col. G. Russo, Italy; Admiral Kondo, I.J.N.; Count Shiva, Professor Terno and Mr. Uchida, of Japan; Konsul Dr. O. Schlick and Professor Plamm, Germany; Prof. A. Reteau and G. Hart, France; J. Johnson, Sweden.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., has been modernizing the machinery plants at the various manufacturing arsenals, not only to increase their capacity, but to eliminate all unserviceable machines and to bring the machinery up to date, making it the latest and best in every particular. At Watertown Arsenal the necessary changes have been made in the machine tools to give more power in order to secure the advantage resulting from high-speed cutting tools; the machines have been rearranged for better and more economical handling of work; new tramways and hoists have been installed and motors applied to machine tools, giving separate drive. In addition there will be a complete renovation of the power plants. At the Frankford Arsenal there have been put in improved furnaces for annealing cartridge cases and improved machines for manufacturing the bullet. At the Springfield Armory new machines have been purchased for manufacturing rifles and improved arrangements for making equipments have been made at the Rock Island Arsenal. At Watertown Arsenal an

important change is noted. This is the putting into operation, as far as possible, of the Taylor system, which will result in an increased output of the plant at decreased cost, and an increased wage for the workmen by increasing his individual capacity. Each operation on each machine is studied by experts with a view to determining the best speed, depth of cut, shape of tool, etc., and a complete system of routing the work of each component of a gun-carriage from machine to machine established.

As stated in the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Captain Stewart and Captain De Witt, of the Board of Infantry Equipment, have been giving demonstrations during the past week before the heads of departments in Washington, illustrating the workings of the new pack and general equipment. Probably the most interesting was that held in the office of the Surgeon General, where the new outfit was studied from the physical viewpoint by General Torney and his assistants. Naturally, the examination by the medical men was different from that made by non-medical officers, and the board feels this is one of the most important bridges to be crossed. If the proposed equipment meets with the approval of the medical officers, the board will breathe more easily and will feel that the proposed equipment stands a pretty good chance of being accepted without material modification. Another interesting test was that made before Commissary General Sharpe, at which the relation of the condiment box to the pack and equipment was studied in its various phases. That the officials of the departments are not giving these demonstrations a mere cursory attention was shown in the one held before the Surgeon General. There the assistants of the Surgeon General donned parts of the equipment and sought to ascertain precisely what parts of the human anatomy would feel the strain and pressure of the load. These special demonstrations are intended to cover all the departments, so that every possible objection may be met in advance and modification made, if necessary.

The report of the officers of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., on the benefits of orange-red underclothing in tropical climates, which is summarized on page 1126, ought to be a sufficient answer to those who have been promising all sorts of advantages as likely to follow its adoption by our soldiers in the Philippines. The belief that a certain virtue of protection against heat exhaustion is inherent in the red color of clothing has received much support of late because of the statements in its favor made by Colonel Maude, of the British army, who has spoken of the relief which he and General Lord Wolsely received in hot climates by using red hat linings. There can be no doubt of the ability of the officers selected from our Medical Corps to conduct such a test, nor of the thoroughness of the experiment both as to the period of time devoted to it and the different records made. In this test the white clothing has vindicated its claims to coolness. The fact that the supervising medical officers went so far as to make readings of the blood to determine the effect of the clothing shows that the test was conducted in no shallow or superficial manner. The making of a special table for the weights of men who had only recently arrived in the Philippines was a happy discrimination fraught with much information for medical men.

That the British navy will have something more than an official friend in the new monarch, King George V., is the general belief in the Navy Department at Washington. While his rise in rank as an officer of the Royal Navy was more rapid than it would have been, perhaps, if he had not been of royal blood, it still is pointed out that he was captain of a ship and saw duty in that capacity to an extent that should have given, and doubtless did give, him a close working knowledge of the navy, and an ability to understand, from the viewpoint of the professional sailor, the various changes which are suggested from time to time. It is regarded as especially fortunate that the accession of a sailor to the throne should coincide with the demand for much larger ships and with the arrival of the question whether Great Britain can find the means to keep up her two-power standard of superiority, now that the building of the Dreadnought type has relegated so many of the British warships to the scrap heap, and has lessened, as some experts maintain, her former great lead over her rivals. That one who had trod the quarterdeck as a commander should now pace the stately halls of Windsor as head of the realm is considered a good augury for a bright future for the navy of England.

The extent of ground selected for the rifle and artillery range at Sparta, Wis., is about fifteen thousand acres, and the site is such that not for years will the growth of population be felt. The range affords facilities for the soldiers of neighboring states, such as Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, but Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf., of the School of Musketry at Monterey, Cal., who helped to select the site, believes that every populous state should have such a range. If nearby states are going to use the range at Sparta the saving in transportation by having such a range in each state would soon offset the cost of the site in each commonwealth.

The Richmond Evening Journal finds some excuse for heavy war levies in the European countries, but none whatever for such a tax in the United States, our "predominance in an isolated continent," in the opinion of the Richmond paper, relieving us of the necessity that confronts those countries which "touch each other's elbows and crowd each other's frontiers." Beautiful thought this, our predominance and isolation! But why predominant, and, really, how isolated? Where is predominance without power, and what continent is isolated in these days of rapid communication by sea?

The ceremonies of unveiling the bronze equestrian statue of Major Gen. George A. Custer, presented by the state of Michigan to the city of Monroe, the General's former home, at a cost of \$50,000, will take place on Saturday, June 4, under the auspices of the State Commission. President Taft is to be present and deliver an address. The program provides for a brilliant military pageant, embracing some novel features. Mrs. Custer, widow of the General, will unveil the statue, and preparations are being made for a very large attendance from various sections of the country.

The passenger list of the U.S.A. transport Logan during her trip from San Francisco to Manila, March 7 to April 2, 1910, appears to have been principally composed of poets, if we may judge from the contents of the Logansville Times, a paper published on the voyage with the following editorial staff: Editor in chief, R. R. Fleming, jr., local chaplain, 19th Infantry; local editor, 1st Lieut. J. R. Davis, Coast Art. Corps; society editor, Mrs. W. Rose; writer and humorous editor, Lieut. L. E. Hohl, 19th Inf.; sporting editor, Lieut. J. T. Clements, 1st Field Art.; advertising manager, Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, jr., 15th Cav. The function of the gentleman last named seems to have been to write the advertisements and collect the pay for them of himself. Even he could not avoid following the example of Mr. Wegg and dropping into poetry. There are twenty-four poems in the paper, besides the verse of the advertising man. After describing the points in which the voyage of the Logan resembled that of other Army transports, the editor says: "On the other hand, we can recount with pride the numerous points of difference. On what other transport could a man be seen darned socks while two of his neighbors (masculine gender) hemstitched napkins, while past them promenaded, not scoffers, but men turned nursemaids for the nonce. Then we have had an especially interesting bride and groom, a fighting chaplain whose energy in arranging bouts has done much for his reputation and that of the ship, a commanding officer whose gentle spirit and kindly nature have done much to foster good fellowship and harmony. We have had with us four or five very charming young women, who have been kept busy with the large quota of entertaining and enterprising bachelors. We have a remarkably long list of doctors, not less than fifteen, besides our most competent ship's surgeon, whose vaccinations are guaranteed not to hurt or take. We have enjoyed the presence of about fifteen well behaved children, who early learned to know and recognize the power of the law as exemplified in the person of the efficient master at arms. And lastly we should mention the excellence of the spirit and discipline which has prevailed, the efficient service in room and at table, the absence of petty jealousies and annoyances, for all of which all credit is due the able and wise quartermaster and his assistant. Never has there been a more comfortable or better managed journey, and sorry we are that the end is in sight. One sad incident of the whole voyage has been the severe illness of Lieutenant Margotts, 1st Field Art., who, we are glad to note, is convalescent."

Towering high among its love-inscribed fellows is the monument erected in the National Cemetery at Arlington over the grave of Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, who was killed in the fall of the Wright aeroplane at Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 17, 1908. It is said to be the largest in Arlington, and was raised by A. E. Selfridge, father of the dead officer. The first intention was that the monument should stand on the spot where the aeroplane fell, but for several good reasons this plan was given up and the iron stake marking the spot was removed. Standing just within the cemetery grounds, the memorial is only a few hundred yards from the scene of the accident. The comrades of Lieutenant Selfridge in the Army wished to erect the monument, but the father, while expressing appreciation of the sentiment inspiring the officers, said he would prefer to erect the shaft himself, taking care that in design it should meet with the desires of his son's Army friends. The memorial is on the brow of the hill overlooking the Potomac. The base is thirteen feet square, and from a rectangular base rises the main shaft, which is a monolith of the same shape and proportions as the Washington monument. The height is forty feet. On the west face of the pedestal is a bronze tablet, bearing this inscription: First Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, 1st Regiment Field Artillery, U.S.A. Killed in the service of the United States in an aerodrome accident, Sept. 17, 1908, aged twenty-six years. There is to be no unveiling ceremony or other dedication of the monument, as it has been a purely family tribute. The design was selected in a competition among some of the most noted memorial designers in the country.

Adj. Gen. Charles R. Boardman, of Wisconsin, at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S., on May 11 in Milwaukee, spoke forcibly on the necessity for armories properly constructed and planned by the state, with adequate room for instruction, and built so that they can be used for auditoriums and for educating organized labor that the Militia is not hostile to it. "Among the things that might be taken up by the Loyal Legion is a proposal to co-operate with the state and national Government to establish for this country a broad and consistent military policy," he said. "That is something this Government has never had and the lack of which, as has been shown by many distinguished writers and students, has caused, when war has come, frightful sacrifices of human life, enormous waste of money, material and effort. We are told that the needful thing in this line is a definite and comprehensive plan provided for by law. Such a policy, it is said, as will comprise a plan for a proper expansion of the Regular Army for war purposes. There is needed in Wisconsin an awakening of the interests of the employers of labor," he said, further, "In far too many cases their attitude, if not hostile, is indifferent when any question affecting the Militia comes up to them. Men who have enlisted and are on the pay rolls of large concerns are often not given leave of absence to attend annual encampments, and in many cases the least that can be said is that an enlistment in the Militia has some tendency to discredit rather than give a man credit in the eyes of many of those who are large employers of labor."

During the months of November and December, 1909, the following work was undertaken by the Ordnance Board: The 110-grain primers were tested in 3-inch (15-pounder) guns in forty-two rounds with pressures varying between 31,700 lbs. and 38,400 lbs., and none were ruptured. A shank socket of the rear sight for 3-inch field material was altered to eliminate backlash between the shank and the shank socket when these parts become worn. Some panoramic sights altered for illumination of reticule have been issued to the Service, and all panoramic sights now in the hands of the Regular Service will be recalled for alteration as fast as the work can be conducted. Flashlights for use with panoramic sights are also being issued. A modified design of a self-reading range finder, proposed by Capt. H. E. Eames,

10th Inf., similar in design to that for use by the Infantry is being manufactured for test by the Field Artillery Board. Wrenches for the adjusting center screw and pedestal cap screw and an oil can are being designed and manufactured for issue with the Lewis depression position finder, model of 1907. The manufacture of guard cartridges with five grooves near the center of the case has been discontinued, and the manufacture of guard cartridges with six longitudinal corrugations extending for .75 inch from the shoulder of the case was started. Work has been started on the installation of machinery for the manufacture of the metal packing chest for cal. 30 ball cartridges, model of 1906. Work at the Rock Island Arsenal has included extensive tests of lubricants, metallic fouling solvents, etc., for small arms; new or alternate design of top carriage, axle, elevating gearing and traversing gearing for the 3-inch mountain howitzer carriage, model 1908. At Sandy Hook Proving Ground, to obtain pressure in recoil cylinder and velocity of recoil of top carriage of altered 12-inch gun lift carriage No. 2, model of 1891, with 14-inch gun, model of 1907 mounted thereon, two rounds were fired with charges giving muzzle velocity of 1,820 and 1,798 f/s, with chamber pressures of 22,915 and 28,080 lbs. per square inch, respectively. The maximum velocity of recoil was 24.9 and 24.5 feet per second, with a total recoil of 65.589 inches and 65.53 inches in a total time of .576 and .58 seconds, respectively. The maximum pressure in recoil cylinder was 4,600 and 4,450 lbs. per square inch, respectively.

The Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department will be interested in a practical efficiency test made by Major David Wilson, commanding the 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., this week. The Major, in order to ascertain the strength of his battalion which might be relied upon in case of emergency call, and to test the efficiency of the squad system for warning men in a hurry, placed an order simultaneously in the hands of Capt. John F. O'Ryan, 1st Battery, Capt. L. F. Sherry, 2d Battery, and Capt. C. Matlock, of the 3d Battery, at 4 p.m. on May 16, directing them to assemble their batteries dismounted in their respective armories at 9 p.m. the same day, in field uniform and equipment. No previous warning of the intended issuance of such an order had been given, and it was a complete surprise to all, and necessitated very prompt work. Some men were working out of town, some were off on a pleasure trip, and still others were out of the state, but the result of the unlooked-for "hurry orders" was highly satisfactory, as eighty per cent. of the battalion was present for duty at the appointed time and in four hours' notice. The total strength of the three batteries is 330 officers and men, and of this number sixty-nine were absent. The best showing was made by the 2d Battery. The figures of each command follow: 1st Battery, four officers and eighty-three men present, and one officer and twenty-one men absent; 2d Battery, six officers and eighty-nine men present, and nine men absent; 3d Battery, three officers and seventy-six men present, and thirty-eight men absent. The absent officer in the 1st Battery is in Europe on leave.

March 15, 1910, upon recommendation of the Committee on City Planning, the Pittsburgh Civic Commission authorized Col. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., retired, and Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted to make a report upon desirable heights and pier locations for bridges over the Allegheny river. The commission asked the Committee on City Planning to direct the preparation of the report. This committee passed upon the report April 18 and recommended it to the commission for adoption. On April 25 the commission received and adopted the report and voted their hearty appreciation of the work of Colonel Symons. Mr. Olmsted and the Committee on City Planning. It is estimated that the amount of traffic which will pass through the canals about 450 miles long and under 15 1-2 foot bridges will be about 20,000,000 tons annually, many times the amount making use of the Allegheny river. The present Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals in the state of New York which have been in operation for about eighty years, are crossed by several hundred bridges giving a clear headroom of thirteen feet. No complaint about this headroom is known to exist, notwithstanding that steam vessels are largely used for navigation purposes on the canals. The boats have to be made to fit the bridges and not the bridges to fit the boats.

The Slater Industrial and State Normal School for colored people, located at Winston, N.C., is making an appeal for funds to carry on its work, contributions from one dollar up being welcome, the state officials having offered the school \$12,000 provided the trustees raised a like amount. The colored people have promised to do manual labor for the improvement of the school of equal value to the money raised, but the school finds it necessary to look to the North for aid in raising the cash needed. Contributions may be sent to W. A. Blair, vice-president of the People's National Bank of Winston, S.C., treasurer of the Slater School, who in a letter as to the work of the school says: "The educating and Christianizing of the colored people is not a local matter, but a national one. It is positively the only solution of the race problem. The influence of this school has eliminated every vestige of race friction in the entire vicinity. The institution is not an experiment, but a splendid reality, being the most important one in the entire South for colored people, save Tuskegee and Hampton. The lands, buildings, appliances, etc., cost \$50,000, all owned by the institution."

On Friday, May 13, the battalion of the University of Vermont was reviewed and inspected by Capt. T. D. Lochridge, of the General Staff, U.S.A., at Burlington, Vt. A review of the entire battalion was held first by Captain Lochridge, Major Tate and Professor Votey, who took the place of President Ruckham, who is indisposed. The inspection proper followed, company drill by the respective company commanders, and extended and close order formations. The presence of the college band added much to the inspection. The evolutions were witnessed by a large number of people, among whom were several veterans of the War for the Union, who noted with pleasure the improvement made in the military maneuvers over those of a year ago. The soldierly bearing of the officers and men, the precision of the movements and the interest manifested in the drill showed marked advancement and reflected great credit

upon Major Tate's instruction; in fact, the command was never in better condition, and from Captain Lochridge's actions during the drill it was evident that he was very much pleased with the college men.

Of the five proud young women with whom the late King Edward of Great Britain danced when he was in Cincinnati half a century ago as the young Prince of Wales, four are yet living. Miss Rebecca Groesbeck, who married R. H. I. Goddard, now lives at Providence; Miss Helen McGregor, of Mount Auburn, after whom McGregor Park and Helen and McGregor streets were named, married Gen. Nelson B. Switzer, U.S.A., and now lives in Washington; Miss Edith Burnett is Mrs. Pomeroy, and now lives in New York city; Miss Margaret Taylor, of Newport, Ky., married Dr. R. W. Saunders, of the British army, and went to Canada to live. She died in Newport, Ky. The remaining young woman, Miss Alice Hilton, became Mrs. Du Charme, and lived for many years in Detroit. Her husband is dead, but she, like the three others of her companions of that memorable evening in 1860, has survived her royal partner.

In his articles, "African Game Trails," now appearing serially in Scribner's Magazine, ex-President Roosevelt gives some interesting testimony to the efficiency of the new sharp-pointed military bullet fired from the Springfield, as shown by the success he had with it in killing large animals. One of these was a big eland bull, whose back he broke with a shot at 280 yards. Another was a hyena, whose throat was cut by the little, sharp-pointed, full-jacketed bullet, which made a slashing wound at 300 yards. The big bones of a hippo were smashed by the tiny pointed bullet, and it was dropped in its tracks by a brain shot at the base of the ear within 100 yards. On another occasion, after firing repeatedly with the Springfield at hippos in a herd, playing hide and seek in the water among the lily pads four dead hippos appeared within an hour, a very big bull and three big cows. A big bull rhinoceros did not drop, however, until he had received nine Springfield bullets.

In G.O. No. 1, National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts, 6 West Twenty-eighth street, New York city, May 11, 1910, the following are announced as the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Boy Scouts, Col. Peter S. Bonus, U.S.A., retired; Edward S. Cornell, late colonel, C.N.G., adjutant general; H. H. Benham, major, U.S.A., retired, quartermaster; Washington Bowie, major, Maryland N.G., inspector. Gifford Hurry, colonel, N.G.N.Y., paymaster; H. B. Cilley, major general, New Hampshire N.G., commissary; D. W. Rogers, captain, 2d Ill. N.G., surgeon; F. E. Phelps, captain, U.S.A., retired, judge advocate; T. H. Low, major, U.S.A., Marine Corps, retired, ordnance officer; F. Kemp Ridley, colonel, La. State G., signal officer; L. R. Hare, brigadier general, U.S.A., retired, aero officer; Lorillard Spencer, jr., Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., W. R. Parnell, colonel, U.S.A., retired; John Quincy Adams, captain, U.S.A., retired, C. A. Dempsey, colonel, U.S.A., retired, aids.

There were 946,195 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1909, viz., one daughter of the Revolutionary War, 395 widows of 1812, 1,744 survivors and 2,881 widows of Indian wars, 235,646 survivors of the Civil War and 294,726 dependent relatives, 21,967 soldiers of the War with Spain and 5,128 dependent relatives. Regular Establishment, 12,426; 3,870 relatives. During the year 51,152 names were dropped from the rolls and 45,659 added, making a net loss of 5,493. The deaths of old soldiers numbered 48,312; average annual value of each pension is \$169.82; Regular Establishment, \$181.77; general law, Civil War, \$219.96; Act of June 27, 1890, \$135.55; War with Spain, \$126.83; Act of Feb. 6, 1907, \$169.40; Act of April 19, 1908, \$145.42. There are now before Congress approximately 25,000 claims of soldiers for special legislation.

Lieut. Col. W. W. Robinson, jr., Deputy Q.M.G., U.S.A., made a payment of \$12 which was disallowed by the Auditor as contrary to G.O. 167, W.D., Aug. 9, 1909. As Colonel Robinson showed that he did not receive this order until Aug. 19, 1909, after he had made the payment, the Comptroller allows it, overruling the Auditor, who held that the date of the order should govern. The matter in question was the allowance for packing and crating, which was reduced by the order named. This suggests that such orders should be made to take effect sufficiently far in advance to save a disbursing officer from being held up in this way at the Treasury, whose fool decisions have made no end of trouble for officers, compelling them to wait the slow processes of the courts for redress, spending meanwhile a considerable part of the money due them in collecting their just claims, beside losing the interest on them.

Still active and in good health, Charles H. Cramp, head of the famous Philadelphia shipbuilding company founded by his father, celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of his birth at his home in the Quaker City on Monday, May 9. Talking to newspaper men, Mr. Cramp said: "When I have advocated the building of large navies some critics have said that I was simply advertising my own business. It might seem so, but I believe the nation which is best prepared for war is least likely to be called on to fight. I hate the thought of war, and personally have always been for disarmament. I am heartily in favor of the merchant marine and the building of more cruisers and battleships of the smaller type. The merchant marine would give us a sort of training school for sailors, and without sailors what is the good of battleships?"

In describing the visit to the Military Academy by His Imperial Highness, head of the General Staff of the Chinese army, it was stated that he made a tour of the Academy and grounds, and that "first came a visit to the old barracks in which Grant, Lee, Sheridan, Sherman and Jackson had lived as cadets." As to this an old graduate writes to us, saying: "As the old barracks in which all of the generals named, with the exception of General Sheridan, lived during all of their cadet days were torn down—South Barracks in 1849 and North Barracks in 1857—the 'visit' must have been very entertaining."

ORANGE-RED CLOTHING CONDEMNED.

The value of orange-red underclothing for soldiers in the tropics is passed upon unfavorably in the report of Capt. James M. Phelan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., of the U.S. Army Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases as They Exist in the Philippines. The study of this clothing as a protection against heat, especially as a preventive of heat exhaustion, was brought about by reports of British officers that in India such clothing was much more comfortable in hot weather than the white. Five thousand suits of orange-red underclothing and five thousand orange-red hat linings arrived in the Philippines for the test in November, 1908. White underclothing of similar texture material was shipped at the same time to equip a sufficient number of men to act as "controls." So that different localities of the archipelago could be tested, the troops for the experiments were selected as follows: 5th Field Artillery, Fort McKinley; 1st Cavalry, Camp Stotsenburg; 4th Infantry, Camp Jossman, and the 23d Infantry, Zamboanga.

The plan was to have one-half the special clothing issued to one-half of the companies occupying the same barracks. This clothing was to be worn at all times for at least a year. The same medical officers were practicable remained on duty with the troops under observation for the entire period, keeping a careful record of comparative amounts and nature of sickness among them, also of the men's feelings as to comfort or discomfort in the sun, their mental and bodily vigor, etc. A number of officers and men especially susceptible to effects of the sun were equipped with orange garments and required to report results. The board acted in co-operation with Col. J. Van R. Hoff, Chief Surgeon. The men wearing red, also the "controls" wearing white, were taken from the same companies, divided so as to make the two groups as nearly equal in physique as possible. Before dividing the companies all men of long tropical service and those of exceptionally weak constitution were eliminated.

The medical officers chosen to supervise the tests were Major C. C. Collins, Fort McKinley; 1st Lieut. G. L. McKinney, Camp Stotsenburg; Capt. L. M. Hathaway, Camp Jossman, and 1st Lieut. C. D. Cowles, jr., Zamboanga. Early in the test Captain Hathaway asked to be relieved, and 1st Lieut. H. A. Phillips was assigned. Difficulties soon manifested themselves. The War Department estimated five suits of underclothing per man a year, but protests from post and organization commanders showed their estimates ran all the way from eight to fifteen suits per man. Finally the shortage of clothing caused by raising the limit of supply for each man was met by reducing the number of one thousand men originally fixed for the tests to about five hundred, including about twenty men of the Hospital Corps at the Division Hospital, Manila, and forty general prisoners at Fort McKinley.

The clothing was of deep orange-red, red predominating. In actual use the clothing lost color in a very short time. After a few months the original was approximately a dirty cream color. Samples accompanying the report show the changes in the coloring. The color retained its strength much better on the inner than on the outer side, showing the influence of direct sunlight on the dye and the much greater importance of this factor than of the washing.

Two tables are given in the report as to weights. The first gives the weights of one hundred men of each group who arrived in the Philippines shortly before the beginning of the tests. Of those in the orange-red group eighty-six lost weight, eleven gained and three remained stationary. In the white group seventy-nine lost weight, fourteen gained and seven remained stationary. The second table was of all the men under observation. Whereas the new arrivals almost uniformly lost weight in very nearly equal proportion, the older residents showed much greater variations. A common feature of both groups was the loss of weight greater at the middle of the year than at its close. The obvious explanation is the higher average temperature during this time of the year and the consequent greater loss from perspiration. The orange-red group lost greater weight at the mid-year period than the white, but this difference did not appear at the close of the year.

The results of the blood tests agree in character with those of Capt. W. A. Wickline, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who did excellent work along this line at Camp McGrath in 1905-6. The sick admissions were about the same for both groups. Both groups suffered about equally in symptoms directly referable to heat and sun, but excessive perspiration had a greater proportion in the orange-red group. The men were asked to give their impressions of the effect of the clothing. Sixteen preferred the colored, fifty-four experienced no effect, while all the rest, nearly four hundred in all, gave decision adverse to the colored underwear. Although the men were bantered by their comrades because they wore the special clothing, still, the report believes, their decision was sincere. However, one of the officers said that the feeling of depression he had previously had after exposure to the sun had been entirely relieved by the orange-red, but it kept him slightly warmer.

Experiments were made by exposing photographic plates to sunlight after passing through fabrics from different parts of the uniform. It was found that the campaign hat is as opaque to chemical rays without a red lining as with it. The blue and olive drab flannel shirts are seen to be not nearly so protective chemically as would be expected. That the board was determined to cover all phases of the subject is shown by their light tests with types of human skins. They tried three kinds, exceptionally white, light Filipino and the darkest obtainable. The dark was more resistant to the passage of light than the white, but the difference was more noticeable in the shorter exposures. The brown and white skins showed almost no difference in degrees of capacity. The superior density of texture of the white skin made up for the increased darkest skin test, the white was reinforced with a layer of khaki uniform cloth. The khaki completely neutralized the difference in opacity. Through the kindness of Capt. P. L. Boyer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., the board made use of the bathrooms at the hospital at Los Banos for experiments as to the effect of heat and humidity without sunlight.

The results of the year's tests are thus summed up in the report: There was a loss in weight in both groups, greater by nearly a pound per man in the hot season for the orange-red group. The blood examinations show the two changes due to tropical climate—increased red cells and loss of hemoglobin—more pronounced in the special clothing group. In blood pressure the loss is greater during the middle of the year for the orange-red group. The temperature, pulse and respiration show a slightly higher rate for the orange-red group than for the

white. The comparative sick report gave negligible evidence, except that the admissions from heat exhaustion and febricula were not reduced by wearing the special underclothing. The symptoms due to heat were about balanced in both groups. After giving due weight to the prejudice against the clothing, the persistent complaints of greater heat, greater weight and increased perspiration led to the conclusion that the colored garments are more receptive to heat rays than are the white.

"A final judgment then," says the report, "is that the test underclothing has added materially to the burden of heat upon the system, a burden which is undoubtedly the great cause of tropical deterioration. To balance this it is protective against the chemical ray, the influence of which is regarded as of little moment, and which is sufficiently excluded by khaki clothing and the campaign hat worn at present. Certainly no beneficial effect whatever was observed from the use of this clothing."

"This experiment suggests that any efforts toward increasing the physical well-being and efficiency of the soldier shall be directed toward protecting him from the debilitating effects of heat and humidity. One effect, quite aside from these factors, is that upon the eyes. We see here the effect of the sunlight in many distressing symptoms, but these effects are probably due to the light rather than the chemical rays. Any protection afforded the eyes from the glare of the tropical sun deserves to be heartily welcomed."

"In closing, I wish to again acknowledge the valuable work done by Major C. C. Collins, Lieut. G. L. McKinney, Hiram A. Phillips and C. D. Cowles, jr., Med. Corps, in supervising the details of this test. Credit is also due to Capt. Henry J. Nichols, Med. Corps, for assistance in outlining the experiment, and to Capt. James D. Fife, Med. Corps, who placed his photographic appliances at our disposal."

RAPID PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., in Milwaukee Sentinel.

A striking illustration of the rapidity of promotion since 1898 is illustrated by the good fortune that came to four of the living lieutenant generals on the retired list, and also to the fifth, who is dead. Gen. S. M. B. Young, who served in the Civil War from a private to a brevet brigadier general and then entered the Regular Establishment in 1866 as a second lieutenant, was thirty-one years in reaching the rank of colonel, but he was only seven years in going from that to lieutenant general. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, now a resident of Los Angeles, began his service as a private in the 6th U.S. Cavalry in 1861. It required thirty-eight years for him to reach the rank of colonel, and from that only seven years to that of lieutenant general. Gen. John C. Bates, who was selected for a commission in the Regular Army by President Lincoln, in 1861, and who is a son of the late Edward Bates, of Missouri, attorney general in President Lincoln's cabinet, served thirty-one years before he was a colonel, and fourteen years more before he reached the rank of lieutenant general. The late Gen. Henry C. Corbin served from second lieutenant of Volunteers in the Civil War to colonel and brevet brigadier general, going to the Regulars as second lieutenant in 1866. It took him thirty years to reach the rank of colonel and ten to get the highest rank. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who served in the Civil War from first lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, and went to the Regulars as a second lieutenant in 1866, was thirty years in reaching the rank of lieutenant colonel and ten years in going to the top of the ladder. All of these lieutenant generals made exceptionally good records during the Civil War, and all of them held important commands in the latter contests, and all saw service in the Philippines. Generals MacArthur, Chaffee and Corbin as commanders of that, the largest and most important division of the Army. General Chaffee was the commander of the American expedition to China in the Boxer War. The remaining Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles served from captain to major general of Volunteers in the Civil War and reached the rank of lieutenant general in 1900. Only eleven officers of the Army have held that rank. Five are still living. Brevet Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott entered the Army as a captain in 1808, and reached the rank of brigadier general in 1814, a remarkable advance which could not have taken place but for the War of 1812. He served twenty-seven years before reaching the next rank, that of major general, a longer term than any other brigadier general in the Army ever served before reaching the next rank. There have been only four full generals, Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

A reference to some high rank appointments in the Regular Army, made by President Lincoln in 1861: George B. McClellan, made a major general in May, 1861, had left the Regulars some years before as a captain to become a railway official. McClellan bounded over the heads of every officer in the Army under the rank of major general. Henry W. Halleck resigned as captain seven years before the war, and was made a major general from a private citizen in 1861. Gen. W. T. Sherman had resigned as a captain and was made colonel of a regiment of Regulars in 1861, a brigadier general after the battle of Vicksburg and a major general after the fall of Atlanta. Joseph Hooker resigned as a captain seven years before the war and was made a brigadier general in May, 1861. First Lieut. W. S. Rosecrans resigned seven years before the war and returned to the Regulars as a brigadier general in May, 1861. Gen. John C. Fremont, who resigned as a lieutenant colonel in 1848, was made a major general of Regulars in May, 1861. These are some of the more prominent officers who had tried the Army for a time and left it and who were fortunate in returning with high rank, bounding over the heads of all officers under their new ranks—ranks they had not earned.

George G. Meade, who commanded the Union forces at Gettysburg, held the rank of major in the Regular Army. Gen. W. S. Hancock, who commanded the 2d Army Corps, was a captain of Regulars, and the officer who succeeded him after Hancock was wounded, Gen. John Gibbon, was also a captain. Daniel E. Sickles, who commanded the 3d Corps, held no rank in the Regular Army, but has been a retired major general for nearly forty years. Henry W. Slocum, of the 12th Corps, held no rank in the Regular Army, but had resigned as a lieutenant some years before. Gen. John F. Reynolds, commander of the 1st Corps, was a lieutenant colonel, and his successor, Abner Doubleday, a captain. Gen. John Sedgwick, of the 6th Corps, was a colonel, and he was the highest rank Regular on the Union side, and only one officer on the Confederate side at Gettysburg had held equal rank in the old Army, and that was Robert E. Lee. Gen. O. O. Howard, of the 11th Corps, was a first lieutenant. Gen. G. K. Warren was

a newly made captain. Some of these low rank Regulars, who made records at Gettysburg that should never be forgotten by the American people, had served a quarter of a century to reach their rank.

Facts here given illustrate the rapidity of promotion from 1898 to 1910. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton was a lieutenant colonel in 1898 and major general in 1902. Gen. W. A. Kobbe was a captain twelve years ago, and six years later a major general. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger was a major in 1898, and in 1904 a major general. Twelve years ago Gen. John P. Story was a captain and in 1905 a major general. Gen. S. S. Sumner was a colonel, a major general five years later. Gen. Jesse M. Lee was a captain twelve years ago, a major general in 1906. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey was a lieutenant colonel, and a major general in 1907. All of these are retired. In 1898 Gen. Leonard Wood was a captain, in 1901 a brigadier, and two years later, when at the head of the brigadiers, was made a major general. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who resigned from the Army in 1881, as a first lieutenant, returned to it as brigadier general in 1901, and was promoted to major general five years later. Gen. J. Franklin Bell was a first lieutenant when the Spanish War began, a brigadier general in 1901 and a major general in 1907. Gen. J. P. Duvall was a captain and a major general in 1907. Gen. Thomas H. Barry was a major and a major general ten years later. Twelve years ago Major Gen. William H. Carter was a major. Gen. Frederick Funston was made a brigadier general in 1901, from no rank in the Regulars. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss was a captain twelve years ago, and a brigadier four years later. Gen. Albert L. Mills was a first lieutenant and a brigadier six years ago. Gen. John J. Pershing was a first lieutenant and became a brigadier general in 1906. Gen. Albert L. Myer was a captain. Gen. Earl D. Thomas was a captain and a brigadier in 1907. Gen. Charles L. Hodges was a captain and a brigadier in 1907. Gen. William W. Wotherpoon was a captain and was made a brigadier general in 1907. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, Gen. Daniel H. Brush and Gen. Frederick A. Smith were captains in 1898. Gen. Marion P. Maus was a major in 1898. The recently appointed brigadiers were captains twelve years ago. Hence, it will be seen that most of the major generals and brigadier generals on the active list to-day were lieutenants or captains twelve years ago. In the staff promotion has been equally rapid. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, the present adjutant general, was a colonel and a major general in 1904. Gen. H. P. Hall was a lieutenant colonel. Gen. E. A. Garlington, the inspector general, was a major. Gen. George B. Davis, judge advocate, was a lieutenant colonel. Gen. James B. Aleshire, quartermaster general, was a captain. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, commissary general, was a major. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, surgeon general, was a major. Twelve years ago the present paymaster general, Charles H. Whipple, was a major. The present chief of ordnance, Gen. William Crozier, was a captain. Gen. James Allen, chief signal officer, was a captain.

THE VOLUNTEER RETIRED LIST.

In reply to a charge of inconsistency in the matter of the Volunteer Retired List bill, Gen. Charles Francis Adams says: "At the time this scheme originated I was applied to. I was advised that it would be strictly limited (1) to officers who had attained the rank of brevet brigadier general at lowest, (2) to those who had served two years or more in the Civil War, and (3) to those only who had passed seventy years of age. To this strictly limited proposition I assented, though saying that I should myself, under no circumstances, apply to be placed on the list in question. I then wrote to a very prominent and active member of Congress, asking his support of the scheme. In reply, I got back a letter which made a very considerable impression on me. He intimated that I was, he thought, less experienced than he as respects schemes of this nature. He then went on to tell me what has since proved the case—that in the form then presented it was merely an entering wedge, that its promoters knew their business, and, once it was passed, the age limit would first be swept away; it would next be extended to all officers who ever held a commission of any description, and, finally, the time limit would be reduced to the standard ninety days of service. * * * I served over three years and a half actively during the Civil War. I was engaged between thirty and forty times, and yet I was so fortunate as to come out of the conflict unscathed. At its close my health was seriously impaired; in fact, physically, I was all gone to pieces. Leading naturally an active and healthy life, I was soon free from bodily ailments, and, so far as the Service was concerned, have been so ever since. From my Army service I derived, so far as I now can see, nothing but benefit. In fact, much of it I actually enjoyed. Toward the end it became intolerably tedious. When the Confederacy collapsed I was very glad to find myself released, and free to take my chances in civil life; so were we all. Since then life has afforded me abundant opportunities. Examining the existing bill, I see that I should be entitled to draw a pension of \$1,233.33 a year, but the Government owes me nothing. I am suffering from no disability, except those necessarily incident to the fast passing years, my position in this respect being exactly the same as that of nearly all the very considerable number of my friends who also went through the same experience. Under these circumstances, on what possible pretext could I draw a pension from the Government? I sustained no injury; the Government has paid me in full; I am sufficiently provided for. Did I draw the pension in question, would I not be simply taking money which I had in no way earned? This is something I do not care to do. Meanwhile, so far as my knowledge and observation goes, my case is in no way exceptional. Let the exceptional cases be established before a properly appointed board and provided for as such. But in the name of common decency and the everlasting fitness of things, don't march the whole army in by regimental front."

General Adams proposes to establish a board composed of retired officers of the Army which shall pass upon all applications for special pensions or for retirement under the Volunteer bill, if it should become a law. Those having a reasonable means of comfortable subsistence should be entered on the Volunteer list in an honorary capacity; others to receive a pension one-half that paid to retired officers of the Regular Army who have served through life. General Adams says: "If this system were established it would necessarily follow that all private bill pension legislation should stop. There would be no further occasion for it. Every case which presented itself would be sent before a board, and there promptly disposed of under well established rules and precedents. Congress would thus be relieved of a very considerable

source of public expenditure and a vast amount of ill-considered legislation."

The foresight of the Congressman referred to in the letter of General Adams is indicated by the action of two Grand Army posts, the Garfield Post and the Acker Post, of Washington, D.C. They have adopted resolutions protesting against what they hold to be a discrimination against privates who served in the Civil War. The bill in its earlier sections provides for the retirement of officers of the Civil War at the age of seventy with retired pay equal to one-third of the pay of their rank in active service, with the proviso that the pension shall not exceed two-thirds of a captain's pay in the Regular Service. Section 5 of the bill is devoted to men who enlisted in the Civil War, and states that these men at the age of seventy shall receive pay at the rate of \$30 a month in lieu of a pension, provided that they are so disabled that they are in need of periodical and necessary care from others. This is the section to which these posts of the G.A.R. object. The old soldiers maintain that a veteran private must be either a fool or a cripple to be included in the provisions of the bill. The resolutions demand that the "rider" be eliminated from the bill, and that enlisted men be retired on the same basis as officers. About 12,000 veterans, officers and privates, are affected by the bill as it now stands. Copies of the resolutions were spread on the minutes of both posts and copies sent to all Minnesota's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

GENERAL HITCHCOCK AND THE INDIANS.

Giving to the white men the dubious honor of teaching the Indians the horrible practice of scalping, the editor of the diary of Major Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, U.S.A., takes the reader over the early history of the ancestors of the subject of the volume. In the years just preceding the Revolution, we are told here, "the tomahawk never got rusty in the wilderness and the Governor of New Hampshire never ceased to pay a bounty for the scalps of Indians and Frenchmen. Indeed, so natural and legitimate was this singular industry regarded that an amendment was added to the bill offering a premium for the heads of wolves and panthers, so as to include the 'enemy's scalps.' Scalping seems to have been the invention of the white men, who taught the Indians to scalp, that they might keep tally of their dead, and thus be entitled to their bounty." In Buckle's "History of Civilization," vol. I, can be found this: "Among the expenses of the war that the government laid before Parliament, one of the items was for five gross of scalping knives."

General Hitchcock, though unusually firm, was singularly winning and gentle in his dealings with the Indians, and as one reads of the way he won over the most obdurate Indians to concord and amity, one falls to speculating what would have been the history of our western frontier if he had been sent to settle all disputes. Patience was his predominating note with the Indians. First he would gain their confidence, and then with the same patience with which he would teach a wild animal he would wear down their animosity toward the Government. One incident of his life among the Southern Indians shows how the happiness of even the humblest savage was never beyond his thought and care, and that he proved fully in his daily contact with the unfortunate that

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

One day during his final successful effort to close the Florida Indian war in 1843, Colonel Hitchcock received a note from the Governor of Florida, announcing that a lone Indian woman had been wandering among the settlers and could not give an account of herself. Hitchcock sent a man and a horse for her, and a week later she was brought to camp. The soldier had found her surrounded by frightened white settlers, who, in their alarm, had put a rope around her neck. All the woman did in response to the threats was to burst into tears and cry incessantly. She was about thirty-five years old. When not spoken to she was quiet. Colonel Hitchcock sent for a skillful interpreter who tried all the Southern Indian dialects, but could get no response. Colonel Hitchcock was in a quandary, but one day he pointed to the fire and asked her what it was. She replied with a word which the officer recalled was of the Chippewa tongue. Colonel Hitchcock had been long on duty among the Northwestern Indians and picked up many words. He tells how the unfortunate's face lighted up when she heard the Colonel use words she knew. Immediately he concluded she had strayed from the Northwest. On being ordered back to Jefferson Barracks, Hitchcock took the woman with his command and, putting her on a trading boat, sent her a thousand miles up the Missouri River, where she found her tribe. Of this incident the diary record of the officer says: "I have often gratefully thought that if I had not happened to know a few Chippewa words, she might have wandered on and on, a harmless derelict, till she died of grief and starvation, or became a victim to some party of enraged and ignorant settlers."

COST OF LIVING ON THE ISTHMIUS.

In the Indianapolis Star of April 24 Blaine Patton publishes an article on the cost of living in the Panama Canal Zone which is of particular interest to the Service, in view of the probability of a large garrison being sent ere long to Panama. An officer of the Army who sends us Mr. Patton's article says: "My observations during a recent visit to the Isthmus lead me to say that this information is entirely reliable." Mr. Patton says:

"The general cost of living in Panama and the Canal Zone proper has been greatly exaggerated in the States. The fact that one must be well posted and 'on to the ropes' to keep from paying double prices here in this sunny southern republic is true, but no more so than any other place which attracts people from all over the world. The Americans who live here in the Canal Zone are well satisfied, and the general feeling on all sides is that a fair deal is being dealt out by the Government in the running of the commissary and subsistence department."

"During the last winter, when in the States the price of live cattle and the average price of hogs soared higher than at any time since the Civil War, there was a constant reduction of the cost of living here in the Zone, occasioned by the general economies which have been effected in the running of the commissary system. The thirteen stores operated under governmental control of the Canal Zone have been divided into departments wherever this can be done economically, all of which are under responsible employees who are under bond for the

goods in their control. The result is that lost and stolen goods are practically reduced to nothing. In January, 1909, the commissaries were selling porterhouse steak at 29 cents a pound; February saw the figure go to 27 cents a pound; May 30 found the selling price at 25 cents, and then the new meat contract came into effect, and until Feb. 1 of this year it was reduced to 21 cents a pound. During the meat famine in the States the figure reached 22 cents again, but it is now back to 21 cents a pound. The fresh pork, which is bought in the open market, has remained the same since 1907 without change, the price being 20 cents per pound. No one is allowed to purchase material from the commissaries in the Canal Zone with money, the coupon system being exclusively used. These coupon books are issued to employees of the Government only, are not transferable to other persons, which, therefore, shuts out all transit trade."

"A pure Havana leaf cigar may be purchased at one of the commissaries for eight cents, but the same cigar across the line in Panamanian territory will sell for 15 cents. A limit placed on the number of cigars sold to one customer prevents employees from using their commissary books for purchasing tobacco for Colon and Panama City merchants. At any of the hotels operated along the Panama Railroad by the Isthmian Canal Commission 'gold employees' may obtain a first class meal for 30 cents, coupon books of \$15 each being issued. Transit trade may secure the same meal for 50 cents. An idea of what is served may be drawn from the menu of to-day's dinner at the Cristobal I.C.C. Hotel, which was as follows: Sirloin steak, potatoes, corn, butter beans, fresh tomatoes, boiled cabbage, fried onions, pie, bread and butter, iced tea, coffee or cocoa. This is an ordinary meal. A number of the commission's hotels operate 'à la carte' tables after the regular hour for serving meals to employees is passed. The prices are especially reasonable, the service good and the food served is equal to that of the best cafés in the States. One never sees eggs at the commissaries. These are kept in cold storage. There is one thing the Americans miss quite a little down here, and that is fresh milk. Evaporated and condensed milk is used almost altogether, although some milk is brought down in cold storage and sold to customers at 60 cents a gallon. Oranges are sold through the commissaries at the rate of 12 cents a dozen, and are very good."

"Natives bring in bunches of bananas from the jungles, where they grow wild, and these may be bought over in the Colon market for 40 cents silver, the equal of 20 cents United States coin. It costs as much to have a native carry the green bunch of bananas from the Colon market place to Cristobal as it does for the bananas proper. Coconuts are abundant and cheap."

The Panama Canal Record reports that six resistance thermometers will be embedded in the walls of the locks at Gatun, in order to determine the degree of heat attained at various stages of the hardening of the concrete. From the time concrete begins to crystallize until it reaches its final set the increase in temperature is rapid. From the setting point the increase is slow, but usually continues during the whole of the hardening process, which is indefinitely long, probably lasting for several years. It is to gather data with regard to this hardening, and the heat produced by the chemical changes that accompany it, that the thermometers will be embedded in the concrete.

With an enrolment of 819 white pupils in the Canal Zone there was an average daily attendance of 713.6 in twelve schools. The average attendance of colored children was 610.9, with an enrolment of 1,121.

Three barges made of concrete will be added to the Panama Canal equipment. They were launched April 20.

NEW STORIES OF GENERAL GRANT.

The Detroit Free Press reports an interview with Colonel Mosby, in which he describes the origin of the friendship which he is known to have entertained for General Grant. Mosby said:

"Yes, we were friends. Our friendship began at Appomattox and continued to Mount McGregor. I hope it may be renewed some time, somewhere. President Johnson determined to 'make treason odious.' According to his view, the best way to accomplish this was to hang the leaders of the rebellion. For certain reasons, though I was not a high official in the Confederacy, my name was one of the first on the proscribed list. The chief obstacle which stood in the way of the execution of the Presidential policy was the inflexible will of Grant. He maintained that I was a regular commissioned officer in the Confederate Army; that I had surrendered to the United States military authorities acting within their lawful jurisdiction; that I had signed a parole which I had not violated; that as long as I respected the parole the Government was in duty bound to do likewise. So firmly did Grant maintain this position that not a single Confederate was executed. I returned to my ruined Virginia home and resumed the practice of law. Soon after this Mrs. Mosby and one of our children had occasion to call upon President Johnson at the White House. He received them with the greatest incivility, and made them feel most keenly the humility of suppliants. They then called on Grant, who was at that time general of the Army. He received them with every mark of courtesy, accorded them the assistance needed, and bade them return home, with the assurance that they would be protected. This act of kindness to my wife and child made an indelible impression upon me."

Continuing, Mosby tells how he was given by Grant the appointment of consul at Hong Kong. When he was removed by Cleveland he was without occupation, and he wrote to Grant, then dying at Mount McGregor, asking for a recommendation to a legal position in connection with some corporation. Mosby says: "Sorrowfully I sailed for home. The future looked dark, indeed. When I landed at San Francisco a letter from Leland Stanford asked me to call at his office. I did so. Silently he handed me a letter written him by General Grant the day before he died, the last letter he ever wrote. In it he asked that his friend appoint me to a position in the legal department of the Union Pacific Railroad. Amid untold pain, with the hand of death already resting on him, he thought of me, and wrote that letter as a dying request."

In the same paper F. R. Hathaway tells the story of an interchange of courtesies between Grant and Cheatham, the Confederate commander, after the battle of Belmont. An exchange of prisoners brought the two parties in contact. "The count developed that one side had three or four more prisoners than the other (I do not remember which, though), but the man with the majority said: 'It makes no difference; I will throw them in.' The transaction occupied about five or ten minutes. The two parties were made acquainted with

one another, and General Grant immediately invited Cheatham and his party back to the saloon of his boat. General Grant said: 'Allow me to lead the way; follow me, please.' As we entered the saloon we heard the champagne corks popping. The table was spread and the wine was distributed to willing hands, and for one hour it was the gayest, liveliest crowd of belligerents that ever assembled. At the expiration of the hour the captain of our boat sent a message in to Cheatham's staff officer, who seemed to be somewhat in control, and notified him that we must start, or we could not get back to Columbus before dark. This suggestion was repeated to Cheatham, who communicated it to Grant, who said: 'Very well, if you must go, let us take a glass at parting.' That glass was taken and followed by several more small ones, when the same staff officer was called on again by the captain of our boat to say that the sun was so nearly down we must go or would get into trouble. Cheatham said: 'Porter says we must leave here, or we will get into trouble.' Grant said: 'Who is Porter? Is he in command?' Cheatham said: 'No, but he assumes it.' Grant said: 'Well, to accommodate Mr. Porter, I suppose we had better adjourn; but let's take a glass at parting.'"

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Capt. Harold Hammond, U.S.A., whose story of "Pinkey Perkins," a very real boy, won many friends for its hero and its author, has now written a story of "West Point: Its Glamour and Its Grind," which is published by Cupples and Leon Company, New York. In the form of the personal narrative of an "average boy in a Western town" who enters the Military Academy, the life of a cadet during the four years that go to making him an Army officer is described in a most interesting and vivid way. The spirit of honor and high ideals that the Academy instills are made clear, and its stern yet just discipline. But the many escapades of irrepressible youth that have a part even in the busy life of a cadet are amusingly recounted, making very human and real the picture of life at the Academy. Many illustrations from photographs of West Point and its denizens add charm to the volume.

"How to Study Birds," by Herbert K. Job, is a practical guide for amateur bird-lovers and camera-hunters, illustrated with many photographs from life by the author. It shows how to identify the various species of birds, when and where they may be found, their nesting time and habits, with a description of the outfit necessary for bird study in the open, and of many of the methods by which the author has secured remarkable photographs of bird life. Published by the Outing Publishing Company, New York.

Two volumes of stories of Army life by Chauncey M'Govern, formerly sergeant, 27th U.S. Infantry, and lieutenant, Philippines Constabulary, appear bound in olive drab cloth, published by the Escolta Press, Manila, P.I. They are "Sergeant Larry" and "By Bolo and Krag." The first volume, which has many photographic illustrations and amusing sketches by the author, describes soldier life in the Philippines in the "Days of the Empire," with stories of service and adventure made vivid and interesting by the personal knowledge of the author of the scenes and the characters he portrays. "By Bolo and Krag" follows with stories of later days in the islands, with the fighting among the Moros. The stories are often of a rough life and of the cruder passions, and their author disclaims any intention of making his stories attractive to the fair sex, if they fear the ruder side of campaign life. But to the Army they will bring memories of nights in camp and days on hike, pictures of "blue-shirted, grimy, mud-stained soldiers, good comrades, who for months, Krag in hand, cut off from civilization, fought with undaunted courage against terrible odds—dhole itch, rainy seasons, scarcity of even sour-belly and so forth—not the least of which was a clever, brave and unscrupulous enemy."

Mrs. Teresa Dean, known as "The Widow," who has for so many years helped to enliven the pages of Town Topics with her articles, filled with bright gossip and witty sallies, has undertaken a venture of her own, and now appears as the editor of a new weekly, to which she has given the name of "The Widow." It is published by The Widow Publishing Company, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the price of \$5 a year, each number being illustrated with a small picture of the handsome widow herself and with pictures of charming actresses and others. Under the heading of "Society," we find the following: "When Perry Belmont was in Spain a short time ago his chum, the King, asked him to get from H. L. Herbert information as to the extent of the encouragement to play polo given by our Government to the Army. He was informed that the War Department supplied the Military Academy at West Point and the Army posts throughout the country with a few cheap ponies."

A Trumpeter's Manual, for the use of trumpeters in the military and naval forces of the United States, has been compiled by Nathan C. Lombard, Chief Trumpeter, Coast Artillery Corps, M.V.M. It is published by the Lombard Company, Boston, who say, in a letter to us: "We believe that the many advantages of this book will be readily seen, and from the numerous orders coming in we believe it is going to supply a long-felt want among trumpeters and buglers in the military and naval forces of the United States." In his preface the author says: "In the Army, the Field Artillery is the only branch of the Service equipped with bugles, but in the Navy both trumpets and bugles are used, the choice lying with the ship commanders. The trumpet is now more generally used in the Navy than the bugle, and many of the musicians who prefer a little higher pitch than that of the instrument when issued obtain it by cutting away a portion of the tuning slide, together with a portion of the tubing into which it is received. To those who are unfamiliar with the difference which exists in the two instruments, it is to be noted that the trumpet is a much longer instrument than the bugle, and is consequently of lower pitch and capable of producing more tones. The trumpet smashes out the volume of sound so that the tone is capable of penetrating a much longer distance than the bugle, the difference between the two instruments being similar to that of a man and a small boy trying to make themselves heard a long distance by shouting. While the sound of the man's voice can be faintly heard, the sound of the boy's voice has been entirely lost."

The Manila Times in February, 1910, issued a special "Investors and Settlers' Edition," of 126 folio pages, handsomely illustrated with many photographic views of places and people in the Philippines. It is to be an annual affair, its purpose being to direct attention to what has been and is being achieved by the American Government and people in the islands, and to the opportunities for the investment of capital and energy in Philippine

enterprises. This edition is edited by Eleanor Franklin Egan, and in a foreword Martin Egan says: "Here the American people have come to an old people, reared under an old civilization, and they are regenerating them in the spirit of modern education and awakening in them the spirit of modern effort, enterprise and progress. They are educating them to pace with the modern world, and there are many signs of the awakening of their latent powers; many assurances that the vast resources of the land will soon be coined into wealth. They have founded schools that are rapidly making English the common language; they have speedily advanced them in responsible political training; they are teaching the youth the useful arts; they have inaugurated an elaborate project of internal improvements; they are training the people through sanitation and hygiene to better and longer lives; they are inspiring all to greater, more intelligent and more consistent effort in field and factory; they have given them government that is equitable, just and honest." Among the special articles is one on "The Philippines Constabulary," by Col. William C. Rivers, Assistant Chief, Philippines Constabulary (captain, 12th U.S. Cavalry).

THE CRUISE OF THE BATTLESHIP FLEET.

The world cruise of the Battleship Fleet from the viewpoint of a clergyman was described at the Maryland Theater, in Baltimore, on the evening of Sunday, May 15, by the Rev. Matthew C. Gleeson, who was the Catholic chaplain on board the flagship Connecticut, who has spoken on the same subject before the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion and elsewhere. Referring to the arrival of the fleet at Port of Spain, Trinidad, the chaplain said: "We did not receive as rousing a welcome as we had expected. It was later learned that special policemen had been assigned to keep order during the stay of the American 'rowdies,' but after we had been there several hours it was found that instead of being rowdies we were all gentlemen of the best type. Then the special policemen lost their jobs and we were entertained." That was the spirit that prevailed among the men, from the lowest to the highest, to the end of the tour. They seemed to realize that the eyes of the world were upon them and that they had the reputation of the country at stake. They rose to the occasion splendidly, and showed the people of all the countries visited that the American citizens, as represented by their men afloat, are sober, patriotic and respectful of the rights of others. It was a magnificent thing to see the men, among the myriad temptations of Australia and other hospitable lands, report back to ship after shore leave just as straight and clean-handed as when they left. Some came loaded with souvenirs for friends at home or had picked up information of places they had visited while the ships were in port. At some of the first stops made a few of the men organized little parties of exploration to take in the cities themselves and bits of the surrounding country. During the run to the next stopping place these men would speak of these side trips to their mates, and some who were good talkers used to have little knots of listeners about them. After the fleet had been at half a dozen ports this habit of seeing things and making mental pictures of places they would probably never see again had spread among the men, and these trips became quite popular, especially in Australia.

Chaplain Gleeson said that there was no more striking evidence of the passing of the old-time riotous, rollicking, big-souled but careless sailor, and his replacement by steady, sober and ambitious young men, than the conduct of the enlisted men of the Battleship Fleet. There was one pretty incident connected with the visit of some ships of the fleet to a port up near Puget Sound. A city which was not to be visited by the fleet sent word that it wanted some of the young men of the ships to visit their place, that the citizens might show their enthusiasm. So several score of young men were picked from the battleships and sent to the eager little city. Arrived there, the men found that a repast had been spread for them in the finest hall in the place, and that the prettiest young ladies of the city had volunteered to act as waitresses. The men were dazzled at first by this compliment, but they had become somewhat cosmopolitan by this time and soon got over their bashfulness. After they had eaten, one of the bluejackets, a lad of French descent, scarcely twenty, from the U.S.S. Connecticut, arose and, spreading a napkin over his arm in true waiter style and making a profound bow to the girl who had served him, said: "Now that you have honored me so, I am going to serve you. If you will give me your order I shall be delighted." The young girl blushed and protested, but the tar insisted. The other bluejackets at once did the same, and in a few minutes the gallant representatives of the fleet were carrying coffee and rolls about the dining hall, to the delight of the young ladies and the admiration of the citizens' committee, who were charmed by the fine manners, courtesy and good breeding of the sailors.

LAUNCHING OF THE FLORIDA.

Speaking of the launching of the Florida, the New York Times says: "Because we are building monster battleships, as a precautionary measure, is not a sign that we are looking for war. Big ships and great armaments are now generally believed to be assurances of general peace. The launch of the new battleship was an inspiring occasion. It stirs one's patriotic pride to read of the vast dimensions, the deadly battery, the prodigiously powerful engines, and especially of the ease and celerity with which the tremendous mass of steel slipped from the ways into the water. The successful launching of the Florida is an evidence, too, of the Government's ability to build its own largest boats in its own shipyards. But we hail her as a symbol of lasting peace, not as a mighty engine of destruction in time of war."

The Tribune, speaking of the enormous difficulties attending the building and launching of such a vessel as the Florida and its eminent success, says: "Yet the latest triumph of the Brooklyn Navy Yard might have been confidently predicted. The credit of it is mainly due to Constructor Baxter, the builder of the Connecticut; but as the Florida, even in her present incomplete state, is very much larger and heavier than was the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet when launched nearly six years ago, Mr. Baxter's latest performance called for the exercise of skill which has been without a precedent in his experience. The country is to be congratulated on the handsome manner in which he has met his responsibility. In the rapid progress made with the construction of the Florida there is occasion for additional satisfaction. Some of the mechanics who would otherwise have been employed on the new Dreadnought were engaged in

repairing other ships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last year. Besides, the hours of labor at government yards are shorter than those during which private contractors keep their men occupied. Yet, in spite of these disadvantages, it was possible to launch the Florida only fourteen months after her keel was laid. The corresponding interval in the Connecticut's history was eighteen months and a half, and the Connecticut is the smaller vessel. What is more, it may be safely assumed that, notwithstanding the haste with which the Florida is being built, there is no sacrifice of quality in workmanship. That conclusion is amply warranted by figures contained in the report of the Paymaster General of the Navy. Since the Connecticut and her sister ship, the Louisiana, went into commission a larger expenditure for repairs has been required for the latter than for the former—a happy augury."

IN DEFENSE OF THE ARMY.

14 Hamilton street, Pawtucket, R.I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As an ex-soldier and a constant reader of your great paper, I take the liberty of writing you this letter in defense of our officers and the enlisted men. Noting often in your paper (the soldier and sailor's friend) your calling attention to severe criticism of the officers and enlisted force of our national defense by newspapers edited by presumably bright men, abreast of our modern times, and the worthy defense of the boys by your paper, also by such men as Capt. E. L. Butts, who should well know their life in garrison and field, I feel that I must thank Captain Butts for his kind words in behalf of the boys, published in your issue of May 7, 1910.

Some of the accounts I have read of the shameful treatment of the men by our officers amuse me greatly, for never has such a case come under my personal observation, and I hold an honorable discharge as a sergeant of Troop I, 1st Cavalry. I proudly say that not once during my term of enlistment was I treated other than as a gentleman. Not only did the men of my troop respect their officers, but I may say held in their hearts a deep regard for them.

Speaking for the officers of my regiment and those of other regiments with whom I came in contact, I will say that I found them gentlemen, and not one but had the interest of the enlisted men at heart.

If some of the would-be wise editors could but read the letter written by Major Erwin to Capt. W. G. Sills, commanding Troop I, 1st Cavalry, while stationed at Berkeley, Cal., after the earthquake of 1906, in which he stated the sentiment of the people of Berkeley in regard to the conduct of the boys, they perhaps would open their eyes to the fact that there are gentlemen in the rank and file of our Army.

If these same newspaper men would but stop and think who it is that protects their property, goes forth in time of need to fight their battles to keep their loved ones from harm, would they publish such miserable falsehoods, defaming their own protectors? Who are they that in time of need are at the front, doing their duty without a murmur, dying that our flag might still wave over the home they love? Our grand little force of Regulars. Remember, my good newspaper men, these are the same boys who in this time of peace proudly wear the uniform of our country, ever ready to jump between you and harm. Say what you will, I am proud to have worn the uniform of my country, as my father proudly wore the uniform of the U.S. Navy in our great struggle. His brother, I may add, was a first lieutenant, Troop K, 1st Cavalry, during the war which made us once more a nation united for good and all. Could you gentlemen of refinement and education, living in an enlightened age, have but served one short three-year term of enlistment in our Army or Navy you would have more respect for the flag and only good words for the boys who proudly wear the uniform which represents the greatest nation on earth.

HAROLD C. WALCOTT.

A REAL TITLE FOR PEARY.

(From the Chicago Post.)

"The first and only human being who ever led a party of his fellow-creatures to a pole of the earth." Thus the Royal Geographical Society in bestowing its great gold medal upon Robert E. Peary.

It is customary at universities, in awarding honorary degrees to notables, to phrase the "presentation" summaries of their careers with the nicest care. But we doubt much whether anything nicer than this Peary bit has been done in a long while.

"The first and only human being" knocks out poor old Doc Cook in six words. "Who ever led" puts Mat Henson in his place. "To a pole of the earth" is direct answer to those unfortunate Congressmen who wanted to see proofs. Incidentally, the opening phrase gives Peary first place, even if someone else should bob up and discover the other pole. Altogether the little speech is an iron-bound, fire-brick, copper-riveted guarantee of title.

We suppose we all ought to feel delighted at the good shopwork of this job. But as human nature is mostly contradictions, we are afraid the Commander's countrymen will not be quite so pleased as he is about it. We don't say why; we don't pretend to know. But isn't it so?

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The British battleship Collingwood, the second of the three improved Dreadnoughts of the St. Vincent type to hoist the pennant, was commissioned April 19. The Collingwood is the sixth Dreadnought battleship to be completed, and, counting the three Dreadnought cruisers Indomitable, Inflexible and Invincible, is the ninth of the new class of leviathan warships to fly the white ensign, and has cost nearly \$10,000,000. Her displacement is 19,750 tons, her length 500 feet and her beam 84 feet, while she has a draft of 27 feet. At her full power trial in very rough weather her average speed was 21.5 knots. Her main armament consists of a new type of 12-inch gun, having an increased velocity, energy and penetration over earlier types at the longest effective range, while the number of 4-inch guns has been increased from sixteen to twenty. There are two complete sets of machinery, which is of the Parsons turbine type, and each set comprises one high pressure ahead and one low pressure astern turbine and one low pressure ahead turbine, in which is incorporated one low pressure astern turbine. There is also a cruising turbine. Each set of turbines is placed in a watertight compartment, in which are also the condensers, circulating pumps, air pumps and evaporating and distilling plant. A combination of a

battleship and a cruiser, the Collingwood has more the appearance of an ocean liner than of a battleship.

Twenty years in the British naval service and twenty-five years in civilian employ, in all forty-five years following the hazardous calling of a professional diver, is the record of a man who retired recently on a pension from the Tilbury (England) Dock Company.

In a continuation of his papers on the "Sovereignty of the Seas," Mr. Gerard Fienens, in the London Daily Graphic, dealing with the sufficiency of British cruisers in the event of war with the United States, says the problem for consideration is of the deepest interest, and especially for Canada, and his tables show that British advantage in cruisers is none too great. The matter of conjunct naval and military operations against overseas states he does not think is adequately dealt with as yet. It is a question, though, that will have to be gravely considered in the next few years. Of France he says: "Here is a Power against which we would unquestionably have to employ a large number of cruisers should we, unhappily, be engaged in hostilities with her. It has, I think, become the habit to speak too lightly of the injury which the French navy could do in a *guerre de course*. With the long seaboard, double front and well dispersed coaling stations and secondary bases possessed by the French navy, and with Great Britain's own dangerous dependence on foreign trade for the means of subsistence, I believe that the French threat to commerce by the prolonged capture of ships might become almost intolerable."

In the French naval maneuvers now going on in the Mediterranean four admirals will take part, and the Minister of the Navy will himself join the fleet to witness part of the operations. The two fleets are similarly composed of six battleships and four armored cruisers, which makes a total high sea fleet of twenty ships. The admirals have hoisted their flags on the Liberté, the Jules Michelet, the Carnot and the Condé. The maneuvers, which began May 15, will conclude June 15.

Great Britain's fourteenth Dreadnought, the Hercules, was launched at Jarrow on May 10.

"THE VICKSBURG CITIZEN."

Fort Warren, Mass., May 14, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I notice in the last edition of the JOURNAL that "A Correspondent requests information with reference to the last copy of 'The Vicksburg Citizen,' dated July 3, 1863.

I think his date is wrong. I have a copy, printed on wall paper, dated July 2, 1863. This copy was presented to my wife by an old soldier when she was a little girl. He told her to preserve it, as it would some day prove quite a curiosity. After reading the request of your correspondent, we made search for her paper, and eventually resurrected it from the bottom of an old trunk.

It mentions "Gen. Robert E. Lee's brilliant victories in Va.," how "our brave men under Lee are striking terror to the hearts of all Yankeeedom": "To-day Maryland is ours, to-morrow Pennsylvania will be, and the next day Ohio (now midway like Mahomed's coffin) will fall."

Another item: "On Dit.—That the great Ulysses—the Yankee generalissimo, surnamed Grant—has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next, and celebrating the 4th of July by a grand dinner," etc.

"When asked if he would invite Gen. Jo Johnson to join, he said: 'No! for fear there will be a row at the table!'"

"Ulysses must go into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is 'first catch the rabbit,'" etc.

Here is an item, in the lower left hand corner of the sheet, which convinces me that your correspondent is mixed in his dates, viz.:

"Note.—July 4, 1863.—Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. General Grant has 'caught the rabbit,' he has dined in Vicksburg, and did bring his dinner with him. The 'Citizen' lives to see it. For the last time it appears on 'Wall paper.' No more will it eulogize the luxury of mule meat and fricasseed kitten—urge Southern warriors to such diet nevermore."

"This is the last wall paper edition, and is, excepting this note from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity."

"There can be no doubt as to the genuineness of this copy of the Citizen."

A. T. HART, Ord. Sergt., U.S.A.

JAPANESE HEROISM.

From the London Times.

Subjoined is the translation of a message written by Lieut. Tsutomu Sakuma, who was in command of the Japanese submarine No. 6, which foundered while maneuvering in Hiroshima Bay. The message was found in the conning tower of the submarine after she had been brought to the surface:

It is with the deepest regret that I write this message to describe the loss of this boat with my fellow-officers and men, due to my own fault. I would here specially mention that all steps have been taken to raise her, my comrades and men working earnestly and calmly till the end. I ordered the ship to dive with the engine running, but as I found she went down too far, I tried to shut the valves which admit the sea water to the ballast tank, but unexpectedly the chain working these valves broke, and I was left helpless, unable to control the boat. Meanwhile the tanks filled with water, and the boat went down at an incline of about 25 degrees. After striking the bottom the water began rushing in; the switchboard was immersed in water; all electric light went out; the fuses burnt away, and the boat was filled with poisonous gases, so that we experienced the greatest difficulty in breathing.

Under these conditions we worked our very utmost with the hand pumps to empty the main ballast tank, which, I believe, we succeeded in doing, although we could not read the gauges owing to darkness. No electric current was available, as I mentioned before, and our last hope of rising to the surface lay in working the hand pumps only.

I write this in the dim light coming from the conning tower.

—11:45 a.m.
I earnestly beseech His Majesty to grant me forgiveness and to succor the families of my comrades and men who have lost their lives in this perishing boat. This is my only wish.
—12:30 p.m.

It is with the utmost difficulty that I can breathe, though I am sure we must have blown out the gasoline entirely from the tanks. I cannot continue any more.—12:40 p.m.

Officer (of Umnire Staff): "Hi, there! You mustn't cross here! Can't you see the notice? The bridge is supposed to be destroyed."

Subaltern (cheerfully): "Oh, that's all right! We're supposed to be swimming across."—Punch.

Frank D. Sanders, Chief of Police of Pensacola, Fla., at the meeting of the International Association of Police Chiefs, in session at Birmingham, Ala., read a paper on the policing of the enlisted men of the Army and Navy which contained excellent suggestions from which it is to be hoped that the police of other localities will profit. He said: "The enlisted personnel of the Army and Navy, taken as a whole, will compare most flatteringly with other large bodies of men assembled from all of the walks of life. Recruited from the congested centers of population of the East and North, from the towns and villages and hamlets and farms throughout the country, they are, as a rule, full-blooded, vigorous, adventurous young Americans, attracted to the Service of their choice by the glamour of the uniform and a desire to see the world. There are, of course, individual instances of the tough element, but, happily, these instances are rare. Here, as with all classes of youngsters thrown together under similar circumstances, the 'gang spirit' manifests itself, principally, however, for defensive purposes—for mutual protection against imagined injustice, and but rarely offensively. Handled with the same degree of discrimination and judgment with which other refractory individuals are handled, the soldier, bluejacket and marine is as amenable to police regulations and as easily controlled as any other class of citizens, but under harsh or unjust treatment at the hands of indiscreet officials he becomes a proposition most difficult to handle with any degree of convenience or comfort. It is my rule to caution my patrolmen to exercise the most careful judgment in handling all enlisted men, and to give them the benefit of every doubt. There are instances where these instructions are disregarded, but whenever they develop the guilty officer is disciplined forthwith. By detailing the most careful, best balanced men in the department to the beats most frequented by the hundred and more enlisted men who are on liberty, are nightly visitors to our city, I have been enabled to reduce to the minimum instances of imposition upon the men. Made to understand that the police officer is his friend, which is frequently manifested in my department through acts of leniency, such as taking intoxicated men to the police station, where they are permitted to sleep off their stupor without being charged as 'drunks,' etc., and also made to understand that he is on the same footing as other individuals guilty of infractions of the law, the enlisted man, whether alone or with his 'gang,' is perhaps more amenable to police regulations than other classes less accustomed to disciplined lives. With fair play, and firmness exercised at all times, the policing of the enlisted men of the Army and Navy ceases to be a problem; without both, it is a problem of very large proportions."

Favorable comment upon the condition of the West Point Military Academy was made by the members of the official Board of Visitors, who returned to Washington, D.C., Wednesday, May 18. It is not probable that any radical recommendations will be made in the report of the board. Several members of the board expressed the opinion that better discipline is being maintained at the Academy than has been for a number of years. From what they were able to see, the practice of hazing is rapidly disappearing. While further improvement is desired in this respect, general satisfaction is expressed at the apparent progress which has been made in this direction. Several members of the board expressed themselves as believing that the curriculum should be broadened and that new blood should be infused into the faculty. They think that some progressive civilian professors should be added to the faculty. In their opinion it is composed too exclusively of military officers. "West Point Academy is an institution of which every American should be proud," said Representative Stevens, of Minnesota, one of the members of the board. "It is true that West Point has cost the Government a pretty penny, and in my opinion we might have been more economical in our appropriations, but every cent that has been authorized by Congress has been well spent. It seems to me that the Government is getting more for its money at West Point than it is at Annapolis. We found everything as it had been represented to us by the War Department, and I do not see that Congress has any great ground for complaint. I am not surprised that foreign officers who have visited West Point are impressed with the school. It is a credit to the country, and is worth every cent that has been expended upon it."

The Journal of the United Service Institution of India for April devotes several pages to an intelligent review of "The Rifle in War," by Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th U.S. Inf. In this the writer says: "It is evident that Captain Eames has made a very complete study of the works of all the best modern authorities on musketry and infantry fire tactics, and he has given us the results in a very readable and practical form. We would especially draw attention to the author's insistence on the necessity of equal training in fire tactics and maneuver tactics, his clear distinction between direction control and execution of fire, and the discussion on the questions of the 'distribution of fire' and the 'time of opening fire.' The problems in Chapter V are all thoroughly practical, and though the absence of the map to which they refer detracts somewhat from their interest, they furnish excellent examples and suggestions on which to base similar problems either with maps or on ground which may be available to the student or instructor. The author's ideas on methods of instruction are practical and sound, and in fact are practically the same as those prescribed in our own training manuals. We believe that the tendency of this book is to remove the erroneous belief that musketry is an abstruse subject apart from general military training, and that it will well repay a close perusal by all officers."

Referring to Mr. Homer Lea's book, "The Valor of Ignorance," warning this country of the risk it incurs in neglecting military preparation, the Intermountain Catholic of April 9 says: "There is an interesting, if not a remarkable, instance of supineness and incredulity on the part of Charles X. of France which has some bearing on Mr. Lea's call to arms. Lamartine, in his 'Histoire des Trois Jours,' tells us that at four o'clock of the afternoon of the third day of the revolution in Paris, when the troops had fallen back from the Place du Carrousel, and with great loss had been compelled to retreat toward the Champs Elysees, Captain Langlet, of the 4th Lancers, volunteered to carry a verbal message to the King, then at Versailles, in doing which he would traverse that part

of Paris held by the insurgents. The attempt was a bold and daring one, but it succeeded. After innumerable hairbreadth dangers and escapes, he reached Versailles at half-past seven. His horse had twice fallen and his uniform was torn by balls, and he entered the courtyard of the Palace just as his majesty was told dinner was served. Langlet hastened up the great staircase, and, by the most pressing entreaties to the officer in waiting, obtained permission to stand there till the King should pass. Faint, weary and wounded, he waited till the door of the salon was flung open, and the King, accompanied by his officers in waiting, appeared. His majesty had not advanced halfway along the corridor when he perceived the splashed and travel-stained figure of the officer. 'Who is that?' he demanded, in a tone almost of asperity. The officer on guard stepped forward, and in a few words told who he was and the object of his coming. The King spoke a few words hastily and passed on. Langlet waited in breathless eagerness to hear when he should have his audience—he only craved time for a single sentence. What was the reply he received? An order to present himself 'suitably dressed' in the morning. Before the morning broke there was no King in France. Mr. Lea wishes to deliver his message, but Congress tells him to call again. He is Langlet, the King is Congress, and the insurgents are foreign enemies, the Japanese, for example."

In their testimony before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the bill (H.R. 18906) to regulate the compensation of the skilled mechanics in the Washington Naval Gun Factory, all the witnesses agreed that these workmen are among the most efficient in the country. They have 1,200 first class men and 300 second class men at the factory, with 430 machinists registered for employment. "I hardly think," said Capt. A. A. Ackerman, U.S.N., acting chairman of the Wage Board, "you will find in the whole country such a body of workmen as we have here." Prof. George H. Peters, of the U.S. Naval Observatory, in Washington, agrees with this opinion. He recently returned from a trip to Spain, where he went to observe an eclipse of the sun. Two mechanics of the navy yard made brass cylinders for the special camera he has employed for photographing Halley's comet that are mathematically perfect. The finest instrument makers in Germany could not have done better. Among the twenty-five hundred mechanics at the navy yard are men who can do the most delicate of jobs, and do them with a thoroughness and accuracy that leave nothing to be desired. Government officials wishing any very fine instrument made do not need to send any farther than the Washington Navy Yard to have it turned out.

In the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association for May Vetr. R. Vans Agnew, 5th Cav., presents a convincing plea on behalf of underfed Cavalry horses who gnaw their stalls and eat their excrement for the simple reason that they are hungry. He shows how a horse should be fed, at noon as well as at morning and night, feeding hay first and oats afterward, and then hay again, so that the hay won't push the oats out of the horse's small stomach. Intelligent grooming, sanitary stabling and sufficient exercise are other subjects considered by this writer, who also makes a plea on behalf of the Army veterinarians. In a note accompanying the article Major Henry T. Allen, 8th Cav., says: "As far as I know the only reason why horses are not generally fed three times per day is the trouble that would be caused thereby. Everyone who has experimented in this direction has learned the advantage of three feeds. All training stables practice this, and some stables feed four times per day. At certain Cavalry posts in our Service only grain is fed in the morning. This is an error that could be remedied with but very slight interference with stable cleaning or anything else, and should be corrected everywhere."

Comdr. William W. Gilmer, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Paducah, has served notice on the commanders of the Madrid and Estrada Nicaraguan forces and on Irias, in command of the steamer Venus, that the threatened bombardment of Bluefields, Nicaragua, will not be permitted, nor will he allow any fighting in the city. Commander Gilmer served this notice for the purpose of protecting the lives and properties of Americans and other foreigners in Bluefields, and demanded, first, that there should be no armed conflict in the city; second, that only such armed forces not exceeding one hundred men would be allowed in Bluefields as were necessary for purposes of police duty until a stable government is established; third, no bombardment of the city will be permitted, since there is no armed force in Bluefields, and such bombardment would result only in the destruction of the lives and property of Americans and other foreign non-combatants. As an extra precaution, and to demonstrate that there would be no half-way measures, Commander Gilmer on May 19 landed 160 bluejackets from the Dubuque and Paducah.

A recent despatch from San Antonio, Tex., reports that local secret service agents have in their possession a number of counterfeit United States \$5 gold pieces, believed to have been made in Mexico. This spurious money has become so plentiful in certain parts of Mexico that hotel keepers are now refusing gold in payment of bills. This recalls the fact that a gentleman who, just after the Civil War, passed through New Orleans on his way from California, where gold and silver were the only currency, found himself in that city without any money but gold coin, and nothing less than a five dollar piece in his pocket. When he offered this in payment for a shave or a drink he was told that he was quite welcome to what he had received, but his gold could not be taken. He finally discovered that during the war all the gold had been sweated, so that when it was offered to the officials of the United States Government in payment of charges requiring the use of gold or United States currency, it was thrown out, so that the story was circulated in New Orleans that the Government had repudiated gold.

That all women are not in sympathy with the doing away with our Navy and the disbandment of our Army was instanced recently at the launching of the big battleship Florida at the navy yard, New York, when Mrs. Jeanette Robinson Murphy, the well known folk-artist, launched forth in high disfavor of the proposed peace

movement. "There is so much talk among us women," said Mrs. Murphy, "about the awfulness of building more warships. Now, it is all well enough to talk about these things in the abstract, but we must take things as they are in this world, and if an enemy was to show his head to-morrow every woman of us would call on the battle-ships to save us, and be glad they were as big as they are. When Christ comes we will have peace, and surely not till that time. When women talk about disarmament it reminds me of a certain New York mother who will not ever allow her little boy to fight, and the boys abuse him dreadfully. She does not understand the boy nature, and there are times when boys must and should fight to make other boys respect them and to teach other boys wholesome lessons. But, then, she sees things so differently from me. She wants to vote, and wants us to build no more ships ever again; and as for little John, if she doesn't look out that boy is going to be badly done up or killed by those rough boys. There are some things we women do not know one thing about, and for my part I think we women ought humbly to say, with the first verse of the 131st Psalm: 'Neither do I exercise myself in great matters or in things too high for me.'"

Oberlin M. Carter, a former officer of the Army, announced at Chicago, Ill., May 16, that he had filed with the Supreme Court of the United States a petition for rehearing in the case in which he was held guilty of defrauding the Government. Carter alleges that the Supreme Court was misled by perjured testimony. The petition is largely devoted to an attempt to show that the court erred in attributing the ownership of certain bonds to Carter when he alleges that they belonged to Westcott. "The Supreme Court erred in assuming as correct the assertion of the prosecution that I made investments aggregating 'more than \$400,000,' because both lower courts refused to so hold." The court is further alleged to have been influenced by other evidence not entertained by the lower courts. In the concluding paragraph of the document Carter apologizes for any irregularities of phraseology which may be found, as the petition was prepared by himself.

The ambition to fill positions of title and importance in Massachusetts is suggested by the solicitation of a sergeant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for the position of second lieutenant in said company. The solicitation is handsomely engraved. It is mailed to a retired general officer, U.S. Army, who is addressed as "Mister." The card, which has the rank, name and address of the candidate on it, reads: "Reminder.—I have been nominated for the office of second lieutenant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. May I have the honor of your support at the election, Monday, May 9?" One of the things difficult for an Army man to understand is the custom of candidates desirous of wearing the chevrons of a sergeant announcing their candidacy by sending engraved solicitations to members of the company.

Exhibits from the Tokio War Office to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition are now gathered in the Military College in Tokio, says the Japan Gazette. They represent arms used in the winter battle of Osaka (between the Tokugawa and Toyotomi forces, the restoration war, the Satsuma rebellion and the China-Japanese war, showing historical changes in Japan's military system. These exhibits are to be arranged in a building representing a Shinto temple. Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald, Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; General Nogi and other officers were invited to the college to inspect the exhibits. It is said that among the arms on exhibition is a sword two feet long, with which Mr. Richardson was murdered at Namamugi, but no explanation is officially made as to this weapon.

By two almost simultaneous explosions of dynamite at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, May 18, the barracks of the Rural Guard was completely destroyed and at least a hundred persons were killed and nearly as many were wounded. Most of the dead were Rural Guardsmen, but the entire families of several of the officers of the Rural Guard, it is reported, were killed also, as well as several employees of the Public Works Department and residents of the city, on which fell a deluge of masonry and debris from the blown-up building. It is not known yet whether the explosion was the result of an accident or was due to an act of conspirators, but the former hypothesis is considered the more probable. The amount of dynamite exploded is estimated at 3,000 pounds.

A serious situation at Nankin, China, was reported on May 18 by U.S. Minister Calhoun at Peking. In a telegram to the State Department he says that the consulate at Nanking advises the legation that there are disquieting anti-foreign and anti-dynastic rumors, not unlike those that preceded the Boxer outbreak. The consular body at Nanking has presented a memorandum to the Viceroy calling his attention to the serious conditions and emphasizing the importance of immediate measures to stop the anti-foreign movement. Rear Admiral Hubbard, now in Chinese waters, has been directed to hold a warship in readiness to proceed to Nanking in case of necessity.

A story is told of a recruit who was making inquiries of the recruiting sergeant regarding his prospective social status in the Army. The veteran growled out: "Oh, you can dine with the captain if you want to and he asks you; but he won't." A recruit member of the Old Guard of Massachusetts, a Boston organization, is Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired. He dined with his company commander and the other officers on May 5 at the Copley Square Hotel. This fact, remarks General Reade, may indicate that "the Service is going to the devil!"

Great interest in Norfolk, Va., is being taken in the minstrel performance to be given June 4 by the crew of the U.S.S. Louisiana at the Colonial Theater, Norfolk, for the benefit of the families of the men lost on the Nina. Every effort is being made to make it very attractive, and it promises to be a social as well as financial success.

The examination of officers of the Marine Corps for promotion referred to last week will be continued by the board in Washington on May 23 by the examination of 1st Lieuts. Charles F. Williams and H. T. Swain,

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

In the ballroom of the United Service Club, at Regan Barracks, Albany, P.I., on March 26, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Grace Gano Wright and Lieut. Francis Charles O'Loughlin, Philippine Scouts. The spacious clubhouse had been beautifully decorated with palms and orchids, and an altar, covered with vines, was arranged near the door. The service was performed by the Rev. Roy H. Brown, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. The bride was gown in embroidered piña en traine, and wore a tulle veil. She was attended by her sister, Dr. Elizabeth Wright, as maid of honor, and the Misses Florence Rodgers and Irene Rathgeber as bridesmaids. Dr. Wright wore an embroidered mousseline de soie, and the bridesmaids were arrayed in satin princess gowns, Miss Rodgers in blue and Miss Rathgeber in pink. Each carried a beautiful bouquet of pink roses tied with satin ribbon. Lieut. Robert A. Gilmore, P.S., was the best man, and Lieuts. George C. Charlton and Raymond S. Bowman, P.S., were ushers. The bridal party approached the altar to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, rendered by the band of the 4th Battalion. The bride, in the absence of her father, was given away by her mother, Mrs. William H. Wright. The officers of Lieutenant O'Loughlin's battalion formed an arch of sabers, under which the bridal party passed on leaving the altar. About 10 p.m. all adjourned to the gymnasium, where the tables, with their green shaded candelabras and trailing decorations of Cadena d'amor, presented a charming appearance. Refreshments were then served, the bride cutting the wedding cake with her husband's saber. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin spent the honeymoon at Baguio, Benguet Province, and went to the new station of the groom, Davao, Mindanao, early in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Alexander Stockton, of Philadelphia, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Stockton, to Alexander Foster, jr., Miss Stockton is the sister of 1st Lieut. Edward Alexander Stockton, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. Mary Josephine Ochiltree, of Orange, Tex., announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Flavia Hill Harris, to Lieut. Alexander J. Stuart, Coast Art. U.S.A. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride in the latter part of June.

Chaplain and Mrs. G. H. Jones, U.S.A., of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Della Evangel, to Lieut. Halstead P. Councilman, C.A.C., of Fort Baker, Cal.

Miss Margaret C. C. Brooks, daughter of Mrs. Edward Cranston Brooks, and Asst. Surg. Lucius Warren Johnson, U.S.N., were married at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C., May 17, 1910, in the presence of a large gathering of their friends. A color scheme in yellow prevailed in the costumes of the bride's attendants and in the decoration of the church and at the Brooks home for the reception. White peonies filled the altar vases, and mock orange blossoms and yellow daisies the standards marking the relatives' pews in the middle aisle. The bride was given in marriage by her mother, and wore a lovely dress of white satin charmeuse, trimmed with French lace. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lilies. The maid of honor was the young sister of the bride, Miss Dorothy Gray Brooks. The bridesmaids were Miss Martha Harrison, Miss Maitland Marshall, Miss Julia Heyl and Miss Katherine Crane. Dr. Ralph McDowell, U.S.N., was best man. The Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas's Church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. S. K. Evans, U.S.N., of the Minnesota. The bride's presents were exceedingly pretty and numerous.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vincent Kuhms, of Baltimore, Md., have issued invitations for the marriage reception of their daughter, Miss Ella Vincent Kuhms, and Midshipman Newton Lord Nichols, U.S.N. The marriage will take place June 1.

Miss Madeleine Gray Swift, daughter of Rear Admiral William Swift, U.S.N., writes to the New York Herald, under date of May 13, 1910, denying the statement to the effect that she is to marry Paymr. George P. Auld, U.S.N., in June.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Marianna Reifsnider, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Milton Reifsnider, of Westminster, Md., to Lieut. Thomas Stanley Clarke, U.S.M.C. Miss Reifsnider's father is Attorney General of Maryland, and she is related to the Fairfax and Lee families of Virginia. No date has been set for the wedding, but it probably will take place in the autumn.

The marriage of Miss Mary E. Cassard, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. William G. Cassard, U.S.N., of the Naval Training Station, Newport, and Asst. Paymr. Dallas Bache Wainwright, jr., U.S.N., son of Capt. Dallas Bache Wainwright, of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and a nephew of Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., will be an early fall event. Paymaster Wainwright is on duty at the Training Station.

Miss Elizabeth Maris Black, whose marriage to Lieut. Earl James Atkinson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., will take place June 2 at Bryn Mawr, Pa., has selected as her attendants Miss Katharine Roberts, as maid of honor, and Miss Mildred Obertuffer, Miss Mary Peirce, Miss Carlota D. La Lanne, Miss Cornelia Clagett, of this city; Miss Helen Austin and Miss Dorothy Black as bridesmaids. Lieutenant Atkinson has chosen for his best man Lieut. Clarence L. Sturdevant, and the ushers will include Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, Lieut. George E. Goethals, Lieut. Charles L. Hall, Lieut. Roger G. Alexander and Lieut. D. I. Sultan, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The ushers are all stationed at Washington Barracks. The wedding will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's aunts, the Misses Black, at their home in Bryn Mawr. Miss Mildred Obertuffer will entertain at luncheon in honor of the bride and her attendants at Illahe, her home in Haverford, Wednesday, May 25.

Lieut. George R. Koehler, 14th U.S. Inf., and Miss Louise Harderman were married in St. Paul, Minn., May 11, 1910. They will be at home after June 4 at Fort Lincoln, N.D.

Miss Ina Hamilton Dowdy, daughter of Major Robert W. Dowdy, U.S.A., retired, was married at Las Animas, Colo., May 11, 1910, to Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger, 16th U.S. Inf., son of Governor Shallenberger, of Nebraska.

Miss Dorothy Wagner, daughter of the late Col. A. L. Wagner, U.S.A., was married at noon, May 18, in Washington, D.C., to Lyman Haviland Nelson, of New York. The ceremony took place in the small ballroom at Rauscher's, Canon Austin, of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, officiating. The bride was escorted by her uncle, Thomas H. Howard, of Pittsburg. Miss Gertrude Wagner

was her sister's only attendant. Talen Nelson, of New York, was best man. Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Nelson left Washington for New York, whence they will sail Saturday for England, where they expect to make their home.

Lieut. John C. Walker, 8th U.S. Inf., stood by the bedside of Mrs. E. C. Jones in St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1910, while the Rev. A. C. Bane read the service that made the couple husband and wife. The wedding was to have been celebrated May 14, but was interrupted by an attack of appendicitis, from which the bride was sufficiently recovered on May 18 to permit the holding of the ceremony. Mrs. Walker is the daughter of the late Colonel Bryce, who was the editor and owner of the San Antonio (Tex.) Express.

The engagement is announced of Midshipman Ralph M. Jaeger, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Hobert, a debutante of the season of 1908-1909, of Minneapolis. Mr. Jaeger is also a Minneapolis man, and is now on the U.S.S. Eagle. He expects to be detached in June, when plans for the wedding will be completed.

Miss Elise Selden Baxter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley M. Baxter, of Elizabeth City, N.C., will be married to Asst. Surg. George C. Rhodes, U.S.N., early in June.

Ensign John William Lewis, U.S.N., attached to the torpedo-boat destroyer Lawrence, of the Pacific Mosquito Fleet, was married in Stockton, Cal., May 12, 1910, to Miss Leonora Musto, a prominent society girl of that city. Owing to the death of the bride's father recently, the wedding was a quiet affair, none but the immediate relatives being in attendance.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remy, U.S.N., have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Mary, to Capt. John Winthrop Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., on Wednesday, June 1, at five o'clock, at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C. A reception will follow the ceremony at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Remy on New Hampshire avenue. Miss Mary Remy made her debut in Washington several winters ago, and is an accomplished musician.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, Med. Dept., U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, died in Washington, D.C., May 16, 1910. He was born at Vernon, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1840, and served as contract surgeon, U.S.A., April 22, 1862, to Oct. 13, 1864; May 4, 1865, to July 24, 1865, and from Aug. 24, 1867, to July 2, 1875. He was appointed assistant surgeon, U.S.A., with rank of first lieutenant, June 26, 1875, and served as follows: Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, July 3, 1875, to Jan. 9, 1876; Fort Hays, Kas., Jan. 9, 1876, to June 6, 1878; Fort Riley, Kas., June 6, 1878, to March 31, 1879; Fort Reno, Indian Territory, March 31, 1879, to Sept. 23, 1879; Fort Porter, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1879, to June 26, 1880. He was promoted assistant surgeon, U.S.A., with rank of captain, June 26, 1880, and served at Fort Porter, N.Y., to April 12, 1882; Fort Shaw, Montana T., May 12, 1882, to May 10, 1886; Vancouver Barracks, Washington, T., May 10, 1886, to June 2, 1890; Willets Point, N.Y., June 2, 1890, to Jan. 22, 1892; U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1892, to April 29, 1893; Fort Clark, Tex., May 8, 1893, to Feb. 22, 1894. He was promoted surgeon, U.S.A., with the rank of major, Feb. 22, 1894, and served at Fort Clark, Tex., to May 6, 1897; Madison Barracks, N.Y., May 12, 1897, to April 19, 1898; with troops at Tampa, Fla., April 19, 1898, to June 3, 1898; chief surgeon, 2d Division, 5th Army Corps, Cuba, June 3, 1898, to Aug. 19, 1898; medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, New York city, Dec. 4, 1898, to April 9, 1901; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1901, to March 31, 1903. He was promoted deputy surgeon general, U.S.A., with rank of lieutenant colonel, Feb. 13, 1903, and served as medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, Oct. 31, 1903, to Nov. 26, 1903; chief surgeon, Department of Visayas, P.I., Jan. 7, 1904, to July 15, 1904, and was retired from active service Aug. 14, 1904. While serving as contract surgeon he was in action at Stone River, Tenn., and Missionary Ridge, Tenn. He was also in action with the 2d Division, 5th Army Corps, at Caney, Cuba, and at Santiago, Cuba.

Capt. Robert McAfee, a Civil War veteran, late of the 12th N.Y., who was in command of the Webster Guards, Co. E, 12th Regiment, when that command, in 1872, defeated the Montgomery Guards, of Boston, at a competitive drill in Tompkins square, New York city, for the drill championship of the United States, died May 13, 1910, in his home, No. 257 West 122d street, New York city, of heart failure. He served as a lieutenant with the 12th Regiment during the Civil War. He was vice president and one of the founders of the Old Guard Association of the 12th Regiment, and for several years had served as an elder in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church. He is survived by two sons and one daughter.

Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, retired, died in New Orleans, La., May 14, 1910, aged seventy-six years. He was a native of Maryland, and was stationed at various times at San Francisco, Baltimore and Philadelphia. He figured conspicuously during the international boundary disputes in the Behring Sea.

Coms. Serg. Stephen F. Burgoyne, U.S.A., retired, died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 14, 1910. He served at one time as first sergeant in Battery L, 5th U.S. Artillery, when under command of Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, now major general, retired. He also served in the Philippines, and was in the expedition to China during the Boxer rebellion.

Mr. Thomas Ward, father of Lieut. Ralph T. Ward, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and grandfather of Cadet Orlando Ward, U.S.M.A., died at Denver, Colo., April 19, 1910.

Mrs. Mary Lee Gallagher, mother of Major H. J. Gallagher, Coms., U.S.A., died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 3, 1910, in the seventy-first year of her age.

Mrs. George W. Melville, wife of Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, died in her home in Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1910, of heart disease, after an illness of four months. She was Miss Estella Smith Polis when she was married to the Rear Admiral in the Little Church Around the Corner, on Oct. 17, 1907. She came of a wealthy Philadelphia family, and was prominent in the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church. After the marriage they went to Philadelphia to live. Mrs. Melville in past years was at the head of the Delaware River Free Excursions for Poor Children. Her husband relinquished all business duties and remained at home, taking care of his wife until the end. She was buried Thursday afternoon, May 19, at Laurel Hill Cemetery in the mausoleum of her father. The Rev. J.

M. Jeffreys, of St. Peter's Church, conducted services at her home.

Capt. Percival G. Lowe, U.S.A., retired, who died on May 9, 1910, at Colgate, Okla., from meningitis, was born in Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 18, 1863, and entered the Army as a private in the 18th Infantry Sept. 29, 1885. He had previously graduated from the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester as a civil engineer. After being promoted to corporal and sergeant, he was appointed a second lieutenant, 18th U.S. Infantry, Feb. 11, 1889. While on duty in Texas he distinguished himself by jumping into the Pecos River and saving the lives of two comrades, for which he was awarded a silver medal. He was promoted first lieutenant, 4th Infantry, in 1896, and was transferred to the 18th Infantry in 1897. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was ordered to the Philippines from Alaska, where he remained nearly four years. He organized the first Philippine Scouts, that became known as "Lowe's Scouts." On one occasion Lieutenant Lowe and four of his scouts were returning from Manila to San Fernando on a train loaded with provisions and ammunition for troops in the fighting zone. A party of natives believed it was a pay train, and planned to wreck and rob it. When near Angeles the train was wrecked. Lieutenant Lowe, however, by quick and courageous work saved the train, after a hard fight. Four of the passengers were killed and several wounded. The Lowe Scouts saw service in all parts of the islands. Lieutenant Lowe was promoted to a captaincy in the 25th Infantry in June, 1899, and was retired for disability incident to the Service Sept. 23, 1903. He overtaxed his strength in the Philippines and suffered two sunstrokes. The remains were buried with military honors May 12 at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The deceased is survived by two sisters, Mrs. L. S. McCormick, wife of Major McCormick, U.S.A., and Mrs. Samuel Wilson, of Leavenworth, and a brother, Major W. G. S. Lowe, commandant of the Western Military Academy, of Upper Alton, Ill.

Mrs. Mary McIntosh, widow of Lieut. Donald McIntosh, 7th U.S. Cav., who was killed with the entire command under Bvt. Major Gen. George A. Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn, Mont., in June, 1876, died on May 12, 1910, and was buried in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, May 16.

Mr. Byron Jocelyn Holt, who died in Plattsburg, N.Y., on March 4, 1910, after an illness of about one week, age seventy-seven, leaves a wife and one son and one daughter, Mrs. Mudgett, who is with her husband, Lieut. John Jay Mudgett, 12th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort McKinley, Philippine Islands.

James Barton Key, fifty-seven years old, said to be the only male descendant bearing the same name of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," died in New York May 16. His father, James Barton Key, died many years ago.

The burial of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., retired, in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, was attended with simple but impressive services on May 19. In the forenoon a small party of officers gathered with the widow and two daughters at the home of Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, at 1751 N street. The remains of the late Admiral were placed upon a caisson there, and escorted by bluejackets and marines from the navy yard the cortege proceeded to the cemetery. As the procession passed through the gates a salute of thirteen guns was fired by a battery of the 3d Field Artillery, Fort Myer. Services were conducted at the grave by the Rev. Roland C. Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. Three volleys and taps marked the consignment to the dust. The honorary pallbearers were Rear Admirals Richardson Clover, Leavitt C. Logan, Charles O'Neill, Royal B. Bradford and Charles H. Davis and Paymaster General Albert S. Kenny, all retired.

Commodore John A. H. Nickels, U.S.N., and a native of Boston, died at Richmond, Va., May 19, 1910. He was a native of West Virginia, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1869, and was retired June 30, 1906, upon his own application.

Mr. T. J. Bowes, Army representative of A. Alexander, New York city, died suddenly of pneumonia at his home in New York city on Friday, May 13, 1910, in the thirty-second year of his age, and was buried on Wednesday, May 18, at St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester, N.Y. He was well and favorably known throughout the Service, and was a member of the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., during the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Edward Gregg O'Brien, eldest son of the late Capt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d U.S. Cav., died at his home, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20, 1910.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert B. Farquharson, U.S.M.C., at Montpelier, Vt., May 11, 1910.

A son was born to the wife of Asst. Surg. John B. Kaufman, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, Va., May 5, 1910.

A daughter was born to the wife of Surg. Edgar Thompson, U.S.N., at Charleston, S.C., May 15, 1910.

A daughter was born at the Division Hospital, Manila, P.I., April 8, 1910, to the wife of Lieut. F. S. Young, 23d U.S. Inf.

Col. William Paulding, U.S.A., and wife are stopping at the Hotel Wolcott, in New York city, for a few days while visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Guillemet are again in Indianapolis, after a delightful month spent in New Orleans, La. Mrs. Guillemet is a daughter of the late Col. A. D. Schenck, U.S.A.

A son, William Adger Moffett, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Moffett, U.S.N., at San Francisco, Cal., April 16.

The closing exercises of Gunston Hall, Washington, D.C., will take place the morning of May 24. One of the graduates is Miss Nellie Carleton, second daughter of Major Guy Carleton, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.

At her home in Washington, D.C., on May 10, Mrs. Robert W. Lesh, wife of Lieutenant Lesh, U.S.A., retired, entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Richardson, wife of P.A. Surg. Royall R. Richardson, U.S.N., and the guest of honor won first prize. The guests included Mesdames Winston and Latham; Miss Pearl Bodeker, Miss Anna Roelker, Miss Leslie Abbott and Miss Marjorie Morrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard P. Williams, U.S.M.C., left Washington, D.C., May 18, for Baltimore, to spend the next ten days with Mrs. Decatur H. Miller at Woodruff, Green Spring Valley, mother of the latter. Captain Williams has been appointed to special duty at the American Legation, Peking, China. They will sail from the Pacific coast in a few weeks for the Far East, and will travel for about two months before reaching Peking.

Mrs. Boland, wife of Assistant Surgeon Boland, U.S.N., is visiting relatives in Virginia.

P.A. Surg. Robert G. Heiner, U.S.N., has reported for duty aboard the receiving ship Independence at Mare Island, Cal.

General Viljoen, the famous Boer commander, has become an American citizen and colonel in the National Guard of New Mexico.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, arrived at Buenos Ayres May 16 on the Montana, flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.

Mrs. Edward H. Browne, widow of the late Major Browne, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Lewis Merriam at 1629 Q street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. W. C. Wren, widow of the late Major Wren, 12th U.S. Inf., who has been very ill all winter with nervous breakdown, has gone to Chicago for a few weeks, to be under the care of Dr. Billings at the Presbyterian Hospital.

The American Ambassadors and Mrs. Thomas J. O'Brien entertained at luncheon at the Embassy in Tokio on April 28. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. James Sears, Ensign Rogers and Comdr. and Mrs. Roger Wells, U.S.N.

Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk and Mrs. Shunk are visiting an invalid daughter in Lake Geneva, Wis. Colonel Shunk is on a month's leave of absence from the Presidio of San Francisco, he having just returned from the Philippines with his regiment, the 1st U.S. Cavalry.

Midshipman Chauncey Armlyn Lucas, U.S.N., and Midshipman Harry Hildebrandt Forgas, U.S.N., are spending a two weeks' leave of absence with Midshipman Lucas's mother, Mrs. Armlyn Franklin Lucas, at her home at 210 East Morehead street, Charlotte, N.C.

Major and Mrs. A. W. Yates entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., Saturday night, May 14, in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Aleshire. To meet them were Gen. and Mrs. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. James Green, Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Ansley.

Liliuokalani, ex-Queen of Hawaii, has again met defeat in her effort to secure \$450,000, or the rentals from the crown lands in Hawaii. The Court of Claims has just decided that these lands belonged to the government of Hawaii and that the Queen had no personal claim upon them.

The friends of Major J. T. Myers, U.S.M.C., will be glad to know that his condition has improved to such an extent that he has been removed from Adler's Hospital, San Francisco, where he has been ill for some time past, and has gone to Mare Island, Cal., to visit his mother-in-law, Mrs. Cutts.

Mrs. McDowell, wife of Lieut. Clyde S. McDowell, U.S.N., accompanied by her little daughter, Mercedes Esther, and her sister, Miss Mercedes Ellis, of Los Angeles, sailed from San Francisco on May 11 to join her husband at the Naval Station in Pago Pago, Samoa. Miss Ellis expects to return to Los Angeles before Christmas.

Lieut. Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., Naval Attaché of the American Embassy at Berlin, has been detailed as naval aid to Colonel Roosevelt as Special Ambassador of the United States at the funeral of King Edward. At first it was intended to detail Comdr. Andrew T. Long, Naval Attaché at Vienna, for this duty, but he was engaged in work which made it impossible for him to serve.

The memory of the late Gen. T. J. Wint was honored on Sunday, May 15, in Washington, by members of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry Association, to the number of sixty, who gathered at his grave in Arlington Cemetery. George D. Whitcomb, president of the association, presided. Eulogistic addresses were made by the Rev. F. W. Staley, chaplain of the association of which General Wint had been a member, and other former comrades. General Wint began his Civil War career in the 6th Pennsylvania.

Capt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N., entertained at dinner aboard the receiving ship Independence at Mare Island, Cal., a few days since complimentary to Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, of the Pacific Fleet, and Mrs. Harber. The table carried an attractive floral decoration. Covers were laid for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harber, Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, of the West Virginia; Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Capt. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson.

The Washington Loan and Trust Company, of Washington, D.C., has been named as executor of the estate of Chief Constr. Philip Hichborn, U.S.N. The will, dated April 14, 1903, filed for probate May 10, showed that the Admiral possessed property valued at \$80,000. The estate consists of stocks and bonds valued at \$63,000; the house at 1707 N street, and real estate in Massachusetts. To his widow, Mrs. Jennie M. Hichborn, are left his jewelry and household effects, and \$1,000 is left to his brother, Henry E. Hichborn, with a like amount to Mrs. Francis Hopkins, a sister, and Miss E. S. Hadley, a niece. Of the remaining estate, one-third is to go to the widow, one-third to the daughter, Mrs. Martha Pearson, and the remaining third to his son, Philip S. Hichborn.

"Among the popular young officers who sailed from Manila April 4 for the China coast, and who will subsequently sail for the United States," writes a Manila correspondent, "was Lieut. Franklin H. Drees, U.S.M.C. During his tour he has served at Olongapo, Cavite and at the Legation Guard at Peking. Lieutenant Drees is probably better known in Manila than any of the officers in his Corps who has served in these islands. He first came to the islands in 1904, and was appointed an engineer in the insular service. For two years he was with the Bureau of Public Works, and was later assistant city engineer. He has been prominently connected with public and social affairs in this city, and is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masons, the Elks, the University Club and the Army and Navy Club."

Litigation over the recent sale to J. Pierpont Morgan of a sword which George Washington wore in the Revolution was begun in the courts at Baltimore, Md., May 16. It is said Mr. Morgan gave \$25,000 for the relic, which he presented to the Mount Vernon Association. Washington gave the sword to his aide-de-camp, Major George Lewis, of Virginia, who in turn bequeathed it to his brother, Capt. Howell Lewis, of the Confederate Navy. The captain left three children. The action is brought by Trappier Lewis, Grace Lee Martin, wife of Capt. Amos H. Martin, U.S.A., and Captain Martin himself. It is directed against Virginia Lewis, daughter of Captain Lewis and administrator of his estate; Henry Howell Lewis, a son, and against the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. The complainants ask for an accounting and injunction, and claim an interest in the proceeds of the sale.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Laurance O. Mathews, 2d U.S. Inf., at Fort Thomas, Ky., May 5, 1910.

A daughter, Sarah Helen Skipwith, was born to the wife of Mr. Lionel Skipwith, brother of Paymr. Grey Skipwith, U.S.N., at Alveston, Albemarle county, Va., May 14, 1910.

Miss Katherine Peyton will accompany her brother, Major E. G. Peyton, Philippine Scouts, to the Philippines on the transport sailing June 6. Miss Peyton will remain at least a year with her brother in the islands.

Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav., has been detailed, under orders of May 13, to attend the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, to be held in Boston, Mass., Aug. 9 to 12, 1910, inclusive.

Among those on board the Sound passenger steamer Yale during a run down New York Bay May 18 to test her new fuel oil burning equipment were Paymrs. D. M. Addison and T. W. Leutze, Lieut. William Norris, U.S.N., and Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Littell, U.S.A.

Capt. J. C. Nicholls, Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., has had a very severe case of typhoid fever, having been confined to his bed for more than fifty days. He is now convalescing satisfactorily, and will probably be able to get up in about ten days.

Comdr. A. L. Key, U.S.N., Chief of Staff, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, sailed on the Red Star Line steamer Vaderland from New York on May 14 for Antwerp to join Mrs. Key, who is ill at Bad Naheim, Germany. Commander Key has been granted two months' leave, and it is hoped that his wife's health will have sufficiently improved to permit him to rejoin the fleet at the end of that period.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., gave a dinner on board the California at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 5, to the following ladies: Mrs. E. B. Underwood, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. G. B. Harber, Mrs. H. J. Ziegemeier, Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. George C. Thorpe, Mrs. F. B. Gatewood, Mrs. S. L. Graham, Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., and Mrs. Randolph Dickens. The place-cards were simple, gold-edged cards, each bearing a two-starred admiral's flag.

The friends of Capt. George H. Estes, adjutant, 20th U.S. Inf., on duty at Manila, will be pleased to hear that on April 3 last he was gradually improving after a severe operation for appendicitis performed at the Division Hospital a week previous. He was removed April 2 from one of the small rooms to the officers' general ward. During the illness of Captain Estes Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, adjutant, 3d Batln., was performing the duties of regimental adjutant.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will be in Annapolis for the festivities preceding the graduation of their son, Midshipman Follett Bradley, who is a member of the class of 1910 at the Naval Academy. Their daughter, Miss Harriett, who is a student at Vassar, will join them at Annapolis on May 27. As Colonel Bradley sails for the Philippines on the July transport, to be followed in September by Mrs. Bradley, while Midshipman Bradley starts on his two years of sea duty, this family will soon show an excellent example of the separations incident to the Service.

At the fifteenth annual banquet of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America at the Manhattan Hotel, New York city, May 14, Gen. James G. Wilson spoke of both "The Navy" and "The Army." A letter was read from Major General Grant, U.S.A., explaining his unavoidable absence. These officers were elected: Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, governor general; Prof. Herman V. Ames, deputy governor general; the Rev. Henry H. Tweedy, chaplain general; Louis A. Ames, secretary general; Arthur J. Birdseye, treasurer general; Edwin J. Sellers, attorney general; Clarence E. Leonard, registrar general; Col. Curtis Treadwell, genealogist general; George H. Richards, historian general, and Truman G. Avery, Dr. Willis G. Tucker and Louis S. Fiske, counselors.

Dr. Charles MacDonald, the post surgeon at Fort Mott, N.J., delivered a very interesting lecture to the members of Corregidor Camp, No. 22, Spanish War Veterans, and the 42d and 138th Companies, C.A.C., on "A Trip to the Philippines," and giving a most entertaining description of the trip across the continent, San Francisco, the voyage to Honolulu, Guam and Manila. The lecture was given as a testimonial to the volunteers of the command who have taken the typhoid inoculation. Over ninety-seven per cent. of the command have taken the vaccination, as well as several of the soldiers' wives and children. As these men sail for Manila Sept. 5, all were much interested and enjoyed the complimentary and instructive talk given by the surgeon. The post hall was crowded, and many had standing room only.

The committee of Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5, United Spanish War Veterans, which has in charge the matter of arrangements for the annual memorial military mass to be held on the parade grounds of the marine barracks at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sunday, May 29, at a conference with Major P. M. Bannon, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell, U.S.M.C., who will be in command of the troops at the formation on the navy yard campus, announce that the marine barracks entrance in Flushing avenue will not be thrown open to the general public until 10 a.m. The mass will commence at 10:30 a.m. In order to avoid the crush and congestion at the Flushing avenue entrance of the navy yard, the police will be requested to keep the Flushing avenue entrance clear until the troops and societies have marched into the grounds. All Federal and city officials and invited guests will be admitted by ticket at the entrance of the commanding officer's home, foot of Carleton avenue, which will be open at 9 a.m.

Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, as Special Ambassador to represent the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII., arrived in London May 16. After a pleasant crossing from the Continent, his party was met at Queensborough by Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dundonald and Comdr. Charles E. F. Cunningham Graham, of the British army and navy, respectively, who had been assigned to attend Mr. Roosevelt by order of the King. A special train carried them to London without a stop. There Mr. Roosevelt was met by Mr. Reid, Mr. Phillips, First Secretary of the Embassy; the Military and Naval Attachés, Capt. S. A. Cloman, 23d U.S. Inf., and Comdr. Edward Simpson, U.S.N., and other members of the American Embassy staff, and the Consul General, Mr. John L. Griffiths. A royal carriage waited at Dorchester House and bore the Roosevelt family to Buckingham Palace, where they were conducted to the Throne Room, where the body of the late King was lying. Soon after Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were driven to Marlborough House, where they were received by King George and Queen Mary. The royal carriage again conveyed the two to Dorchester House, where a family dinner in the evening was attended by Mr. Reid and his family, the First Secretary of the Embassy and Mrs. Phillips, the Military and Naval Attachés and the Roosevelt family.

Gen. and Mrs. W. Merritt, U.S.A., gave a dinner followed by dancing at Chevy Chase, Washington, May 16.

A daughter was born to the wife of Chaplain M. M. Londahl, 30th U.S. Inf., at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., May 30.

Miss Florence Goodwin, of Flushing, Long Island, has been a guest for the past ten days of Mrs. Walton Goodwin, widow of the late Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C.

Gen. Oliver Ellsworth Wood is dangerously ill at his apartment in the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C. His son, Lieut. Norton Ellsworth Wood, arrived in Washington this week from Fort Riley, Kas.

Miss Henrietta Fitch, daughter of Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., May 17, for Ardmore, Pa., where she will visit her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pepper Gerhard.

Mrs. F. A. Abercrombie-Miller, widow of the late Lieutenant Commander Abercrombie-Miller, U.S.N., and Miss Abercrombie-Miller will close their Massachusetts avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., June 1, when they will go to New York city for several weeks. They expect to sail for Europe in July.

Mrs. Samuel Reber, wife of Major Reber, U.S.A., is visiting her father, Lieutenant General Miles, in Washington, D.C. General Miles is recovering from a recent accident suffered in falling from his horse. She is at the Grafton.

Lieut. W. A. Castle, 9th Inf., with Mrs. Castle, expect to spend the coming five months in Europe for the purpose of completing some special studies that they have been pursuing for the past two years, and their permanent address during that time will be 225 Rue St. Jacques, Paris, France.

Capt. H. Erickson, 7th Inf., U.S.A., was probably the happiest man in Manila on April 11, writes a correspondent. Early on that date Mrs. Erickson presented the Captain with a bouncing boy at the Division Hospital, in Manila. The proud father was kept extremely busy all day receiving the hearty congratulations of friends.

Mrs. J. C. Fairfax (formerly Winifred Pollock), entertained the Army and Navy Girls' Club, of California, in her home at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., Saturday, May 14. The party also witnessed guard mounting from the veranda, after which a dainty buffet luncheon was served. This was the last meeting till next September.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week included the following: Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, Dr. Charles H. Stearns and Mrs. Stearns and child and Gen. A. G. Hennessee, U.S.A., Capt. B. W. Hodges, Midshipman D. L. Howard, Midshipman T. A. Thomson and Ensign S. B. McKinney, U.S.N., Lieut. Townsend Whelen, U.S.A., Mrs. A. P. Blockson, wife of Major Blockson, U.S.A., and Miss Blockson, Lieut. H. M. Butler, U.S.M.C., and Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N.

Major Clarence W. Smith, 2d Brigade Staff, N.G.N.Y., has received from an Indian squaw, who signs her name Venus G. Booth, and who writes that she is the last of her tribe and now living in Chickasha, Okla., a drawing of what she calls the Statue of Peace. It was inspired, she says, by the National Indian Statue bill now before Congress. It was sent to Major Smith because he represents Mr. Rodman Wanamaker in the latter's collection of data concerning the American Indian. In the drawing the base is shown supporting a roof by fifty-two columns, surmounting which is an Indian wigwam, the flap of which is held open by an Indian chief, and this is held to be symbolic of hospitality. The top of the tent is flattened off, so as to provide a base for a statue of an Indian of heroic size. Sitting at his feet is a dog, which, the designer says, is the Indian's best friend.

"Among the returning passengers on the Logan April 14 from Manila en route to the States," says a Manila correspondent, "are Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. F. Ladd, U.S.A., who are finishing another two years' tour in the islands. During that time Colonel Ladd has been adjutant general of the Department of Luzon, and his ability and businesslike methods have made him many friends. He has just resigned the presidency of the Army and Navy Club, which he has held for many months past. Mrs. Ladd has done much for local society since her advent two years ago, entertaining considerably at her pretty home in Calle Nozalea, and that she will be much missed by her many friends goes without saying. The Ladds will leave the Logan at Nagasaki and travel in Japan and China for a month, returning to Nagasaki in time to catch the May transport for the homeland."

Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., the commandant of the navy yard, New York, in some remarks at the dinner of the workmen of the navy yard, May 12, said: "I was a real worker once, not the kind I am now with fine clothes and an orderly after me. I was a midshipman on the sloop Marion, and the skilled force now here was not evident then. When any repairs were to be made on a ship we had to do it, and many a time I handled the sledge and scrubbed the decks, and did all the rest of the hard work. We did not have the push carts then that you have now to carry the heavy loads, and we were not allowed to wear shoes before nine o'clock in the morning. But I worked hard for three whole weeks, and our ship was ordered to sea. But I have the satisfaction of knowing that I was a real worker, if only for three weeks, and that little time convinced me with subsequent relations with workmen that the American mechanics not only stand head and shoulders over all others, but they have more brains and skill than the whole lot of foreigners put together."

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., in Milwaukee, Wis., May 11, Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., was re-elected commander. Other officers elected were: Senior vice commander, Col. Jerome A. Watrous; junior vice commander, Paymr. J. W. Meachem; recorder, Capt. A. Ross Houston; registrar, Joseph McC. Bell; treasurer, Major Howard Greene; chancellor, Charles S. Carter; chaplain, Col. Nicholas Smith; council, Capt. Otto C. B. Lademann, Capt. A. P. Foster, Lieut. Alfred Walther, A. Proctor Smith and K. K. Kennan. An interesting address was made by Adjutant General C. B. Boardman, of Wisconsin, to which we refer elsewhere, and other interesting remarks were made by Prof. Charles McKenny, Judges William J. Turner and L. W. Halsey and the Rev. C. H. Linley. Out of town guests were Col. C. Cleveland, Capt. H. B. Jackson, Oshkosh; Col. C. Wheeler, Capt. H. A. Valentine, Sgt. A. I. Comfort, National Soldiers' Home; Lieut. T. W. Haight, Ensign A. S. Ludlow, Col. F. A. Putney, Waukesha; Major G. W. Carter, Sgt. H. L. Barnes, Ripon; Capt. J. J. Roberts, Waupun; Capt. Charles Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay; Capt. Albert Smith, Delavan; Lieut. John Dousman, Depere; Capt. E. Caufy, Attleboro, Mass.; Major E. R. Herran, Fond du Lac; Dr. J. C. Reynolds, Lake Geneva; Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A., Capt. Pliny E. Norcross, Janesville.

The Navy Department was on May 20 unofficially advised of the death of Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., retired, at his home in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. James L. Collins, 8th U.S. Cav., who was recently operated upon for appendicitis at the post hospital, Fort Omaha, has returned to Fort Robinson, and joined his troop.

Mrs. Vinnie R. Hoxie, wife of Brig. Gen. Richard L. Hoxie, U.S.A., retired, has been recommended by Representatives Driscoll, Carter, Pickett and Stanley for appointment as a member of the Art Commission, recently created by Congress.

Mrs. Charles F. Nash, wife of Lieut. Charles F. Nash, U.S.R.C.S., of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting her son, Mr. Monroe Nash, in Springfield, Ohio. Later Mrs. Nash will spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. George A. Abbott in Fairfax county, Va.

Miss Margaret Knight, daughter of Major John T. Knight, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., from a visit of several months in Panama, where she was the guest of Miss Aileen Gorgas, daughter of Col. William C. Gorgas. She was accompanied to Washington by Miss Ethel MacMurray, who was also the guest of Miss Gorgas for a time.

In memory of the late Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., members of his old staff purchased a bronze tablet, which was unveiled on May 19 at 1st Brigade headquarters in the 71st Regiment armory building. The late General was known as a gallant and efficient officer, who had a valuable experience in the Civil War. Major Paul Dana made the presentation speech, and Bvt. Major Gen. George Moore Smith accepted the tablet on behalf of his brigade.

Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, U.S.A., retired, of Highland Park, Ill., gave an interesting illustrated lecture in the Fort Sheridan theater Tuesday evening, May 17, for the benefit of the soldiers. The Colonel related some very interesting and amusing Philippine experiences, and entertained the audience of nearly 600 soldiers for an hour. The pictures were taken from actual scenes in the islands. One view showed Regimental Sergt. Major James W. McIntyre, who is now stationed at Fort Sheridan, and who made an excellent record in the Philippines as an officer with the Astor Battery. The lecture was preceded by a song and dance sketch by Mr. Lester L. Levin. The moving picture subject, "Pirates of Old," was exhibited by Chaplain George D. Rice, who was in charge. The music for the occasion was supplied by the 27th Infantry band, under the leadership of Chief Musician Giuseppe Savoca.

Mrs. Mary Hunt (Weston) Dodge has prepared for the Essex, Salem (Mass.) Historical Collections a memorial of her husband, Brig. Gen. Francis Safford Dodge, U.S.A., who was Paymaster General of the Army until his retirement for age eighteen months before his death, Feb. 19, 1898. This memorial has been published in pamphlet form, with an excellent likeness of the General as a frontispiece, and two illustrations of the house in which he was born at Danvers, Mass. After a service of four years as a Volunteer during the Civil War, General Dodge was appointed captain of Cavalry in the Regular Army, and received his promotion to major in the Pay Department Jan. 1, 1880, as a recognition of his gallant and efficient service in hastening to the reinforcement of Captain Payne and his command, corralled by the Indians, following the Thornburg massacre in October, 1879. In a general order the commander of the Department of Missouri said: "With true soldierly devotion, and by the exercise of great skill and prudence, he marched at once through a region swarming with hostile Indians, and succeeded in joining and so far succoring the threatened troops, having suffered in so doing the loss of all his horses. The report in which this result is announced is written with the severest brevity, and shows that Captain Dodge, in addition to his other qualities, possesses the perfect modesty which should always characterize the true soldier." General Crook also sent a letter of congratulation, in which he said: "This daring march, in the face of imminent danger, to the relief of your comrades in arms, whose condition was critical, if not desperate, has made for yourself and your company a record of which every brave soldier may be proud." General Dodge's subsequent record in the Pay Department further exemplified his fine qualities as a soldier and a man. He was, as this memorial says, "A man of rugged, conscientious nature, fearless and outspoken in his intolerance of deceit, dishonesty and shams. A high sense of honor in public and private life, loyalty to his country and his friends, and justice and consideration toward his business associates, were marked attributes of his character."

A LITTLE ANGEL OF UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Universal peace, maintained by the armed might of the great nations of the world, of which we hear so much, is beautiful in theory, and it might be so in practice. But there is even here a reverse to the medal. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that war were henceforth impossible—that changes of the boundary and possessions of nations by the only practicable method were not to be expected. How does this leave the world?

It leaves England, for instance, the assured mistress, as against foreigners, of a section of the earth's surface totally disproportionate to her importance, her needs as a nation, and to what might be termed the principles of international equity. It leaves other nations cramped for room to develop—to dispose of, and at the same time continue to protect, their surplus population. It confirms every great historic wrong, and leaves the nations that were the victims without the hope of ultimate redress in the only way such wrongs can be redressed—by war and the aid of a strong power against the wrong-doer.

Suppose, for instance, that Polish nationality or Finnish nationality or Irish nationality should so manifest itself again as to rouse the active sympathy of the world. What could be done for them under international arbitration or enforced universal peace agreements?

As beautiful as universal peace, by force of arms if necessary, sounds to the listening ear, all Americans should congratulate themselves that it did not prevail in 1776. If it had, France would not have helped us, and while we might possibly have enjoyed the barren privilege of appealing against England to an international peace court of which she was a distinguished member, it is hard to imagine that anything would have come of it.

The more we think of it the more it seems plain that the adoption of an enforceable universal peace agreement, if such a thing were possible at this time, would involve the smug assumptions that the whole world and its territory is about parceled out as it should be now, that time has quieted every title and usurpation, that every nation ought to be satisfied with what it has, and that

all that is needed is to put the seal to the situation and make it practically unchanging.

Those assumptions may possibly be true. Certainly, if they are, there can be no question that universal peace ought to be clamped down on the world by the strong arms of its greatest nation now and for all time. But there is the other possibility—that such universal peace is so near perfection that it should wait for a perfected world; otherwise the friction between a perfect ideal and an imperfect world may cause trouble, and even grave injustice.—*The Inter-Ocean.*

THE WORLD'S WARSHIPS.

The annual Dilke return (British) has been issued, which shows the fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States of America and Japan on March 31. The return omits battleships and armored cruisers over twenty years old from the date of launch, and distinguishes between battleships, cruisers of various grades, torpedo vessels, torpedo-boat destroyers, torpedo-boats and submarines. The number of vessels, which include both those built and building, are:

	Great Britain.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
Battleships	56	17	7	38	10	30	14
Coast Defense Vessels (Armored)	—	—	8	2	7	—	—
Cruisers (Armored)	38	20	4	9	8	15	12
Protected Cruisers:							
1st Class	18	5	7	—	—	3	2
2d Class	35	9	2	23	8	16	11
3d Class	16	8	2	12	11	2	6
Unprotected Cruisers	2	—	—	—	—	5	6
Scouts	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo Vessels	23	10	6	1	5	2	—
T.B. Destroyers	150	60	97	85	21	25	57
Torpedo Boats	116	246	63	82	96	30	69
Submarines	63	56	30	8	7	18	9
Ships Building:							
Battleships	9	6	8	8	2	4	3
Armored Cruisers	3	2	2	3	2	—	1
Protected Cruisers:							
2d Class	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unprotected Cruisers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scouts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Destroyers	37	17	—	12	2	15	2
Submarines	11	28	8	—	—	10	3

Notes.

Great Britain.—One t.b.d., the Swift, is of a special type. France.—Five of the coast defense vessels are armored gun vessels, and three are to be condemned. One armored cruiser is to be condemned. Four 2d class and two 3d class protected cruisers are to be condemned. Four torpedo vessels are to be condemned. Five of the t.b.d.'s shown as building are to be laid down in 1910.

Russia.—The coast defense vessels are armored gun vessels. One of the 2d class protected cruisers is partially protected. Germany.—The coast defense vessels are armored gun vessels. One unprotected cruiser is a training ship. The number of submarines building is uncertain.

Italy.—One battleship shown as building is projected by 1909-10 estimates. Two of the 3d class protected cruisers are partially protected.

United States.—The scouts are protected. Japan.—One t.b.d., the Inaduma, was sunk Dec. 16, 1909. One of the 3d class protected cruisers is a surveying ship.

THE MILITARY MUSTACHE.

It is contrary to the British army regulations for an officer to shave his upper lip; and from time to time the War Office has issued general orders expressing its disapproval of the growing disregard of the regulations. Furthermore, the King has interested himself in this matter, and it is said that he contemplates some action that will compel the officers to return to the old custom.

The mustache has long been regarded as a military badge. Only one regiment in the Austro-Hungarian cavalry may go smooth-faced, and this is because during the Seven Years' war recruits were so scarce that this regiment once had to go into battle when there were nothing but beardless boys in its ranks. It behaved with such gallantry, however, that its members remain beardless to this day.

The decline of the mustache in military England is charged by some to Anglo-American alliances. The American girl is said to prefer the male face "smooth," and, as the average Briton has a weakness for American girls, the result is a combination that produces new fashions and outlaws old customs.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 11, 1910.

A dinner was given last Wednesday by Mrs. Wade, of the West Cantonment, to several of the ladies of the 30th Infantry, whose husbands are at present at Point Bonita for target practice. Among the guests were Mrs. L. Worthington Moseley, Mrs. Ode C. Nichol, Mrs. J. P. O'Neill, Miss Fanny Troop, Mrs. George Grimes and Mrs. W. A. Carleton. The hop at the Officers' Club was postponed until to-night, as many officers of the 1st Field Artillery were off on a practice march, and one battalion of the 30th Infantry was over on the Point. Mrs. James M. Wheeler entertained at bridge last week. Among those who played were Mrs. J. A. Lundeen, Mrs. J. A. Gaston, Mrs. O. S. Chubb, Mrs. J. P. O'Neill, Mrs. T. B. Steele, Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. A. U. Faulkner, Mrs. W. A. Carleton.

Miss Ellen Barry, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. T. H. Barry, has returned to Fort Mason, after a brief visit to friends in Portland. Two blushing brides-elect were much in evidence on the transport Sheridan Thursday; Miss Ruth E. Bokenkamp, of Burlington, Ia., who is to marry a Navy surgeon, now stationed at Guam, and Miss Mary L. Verdenberg, of Mount Vernon, N.Y., who is to marry Lieut. Myron B. Bowditch, 7th Cav., now stationed in the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tobin, accompanied by their two children, Howard and Virginia, were also passengers. Master Howard has been much entertained by his fellow-fraternity members prior to sailing. Among those from this garrison to see the ship leave were Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Miss Marie Lundeen, Capt. and Mrs. James M. Wheeler, Chaplain George H. Jones, Miss Emma Turner, Lieutenant Rubien and Capt. Jesse G. Langdon.

A week ago to-night Colonel Deems was the host at an elaborate dinner. Mrs. Gaston, wife of Major J. A. Gaston, entertained at a pretty tea, in compliment to her niece, Miss Stambaugh, who has been spending the winter in Los Angeles. Mrs. Troop, Miss Fanny Troop and Mrs. O'Neill leave in a few weeks for Portland. Later in the summer Major O'Neill expects to join them. Lieutenant Paine, who has recently arrived, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Prince, Field Art. Mrs. Roscoe leaves this week, with her two sons, to pay a short visit to Lieutenant Roscoe's brother-in-law in Stockton, Cal.; from there she will leave for the Sequoia Park to join her husband. Tuesday last Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen entertained at an informal dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Col. and Mrs. Chubb,

Col. and Mrs. Shunk and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Phister. Miss Bottoms, of Fort Barry, spent Monday and Tuesday with Major and Mrs. Lamoreux at Fort Miley. Mrs. Bottoms, the mother of Captain Bottoms, has gone to Fresno, Cal., for a short visit with friends.

Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 1st F.A., is receiving congratulations over the fine work done by the men of his battery, which consists of 135 men, 127 having qualified as first class gunners—a remarkable record. The men of the battery regret leaving this station for Fort Sill, as they will be unable to take with them their beautiful bay horses, to which they are much attached.

The new pumping station has been completed and the contractors are at work laying pipes for the new water supply plant.

Mrs. MacGregor, the wife of Brig. Gen. Thomas MacGregor, retired, is rapidly improving in health; although still in the General Hospital, she expects to leave soon for her home in Benicia. On Thursday Mrs. Shillock and Mrs. Kullman were in the garrison to visit their mother and were entertained by Mrs. Erwin. On Saturday Mrs. Stopford, who has been quite ill in the General Hospital, came home to be with the family during her convalescence. Mrs. Erwin, wife of Capt. Isaac Erwin, 30th Inf., expects to leave this evening for Detroit, Mich., to visit her parents at their home on Grosse Isle, returning in the early fall. Many of the officers and their wives have attended the concerts given by the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, at the Garick theater.

Ensign and Mrs. Charles Conway Hartigan, whose marriage took place unexpectedly in Benicia on Thursday, are at Del Monte for a few days. Mrs. Hartigan will probably remain with her aunt, Mrs. E. B. Thomas, during her husband's absence in Panama. Miss Innes Kenney, who is most popular in Army circles, left on Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Charles Kenney, for New York. On May 18 they will sail for London, and expect to see the "Passion Play" in Oberammergau before returning home. Capt. and Mrs. George M. Grimes entertained at a merry dinner on Monday night for Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chappelaer, Mrs. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Wade, Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Prince, Lieut. and Mrs. L. Worthington Moseley and Lieut. G. E. M. Kelly.

A contract has been let for the erection of two more brick barracks for the Coast Artillery.

Mrs. Coleman Nockolds, wife of Dr. Nockolds, entertained in honor of Mrs. Gaston's guests, Mrs. Haskins and Miss Stambaugh, a week ago Monday. Saturday morning Capt. J. F. Brady and small son were visitors at Mare Island. Mrs. Cameron, of Los Angeles, is in the garrison visiting her daughter, Mrs. Brady.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. A. Pratt, U.S.N., have been spending several days in town. Commander Pratt has been relieved from the Pensacola at Goat Island and is awaiting orders.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, accompanied by Lieut. Col. John Biddle, C.E., left last week for Atascadero to look over the field, where the Army maneuvers are to take place this fall. Chaplain and Mrs. M. M. Londahl, 30th Inf., are rejoicing in the birth of a daughter, born on Friday, May 6. Brig. Gen. B. K. Roberts, retired, is staying at the Hotel Jefferson. Lieut. Col. Robert J. Gibson, retired, is at the St. Francis. Capt. Daniel W. Hand, Q.M.D., is again at the General Hospital for treatment.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., May 15, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Grote are being congratulated upon the arrival of a daughter, who came last Saturday evening.

Company H has been designated to remain in the post during the absence of the command at maneuvers. Lieut. W. A. Alfente commands the company. The regiment will make its two hundred mile practice march returning from the maneuver camp, made necessary by the delay in target practice occasioned by unfavorable weather.

Many officers and ladies journeyed to Carneyville last Sunday by automobile and on horseback to see the regimental team defeat the miners by the overwhelming score of 24 to 2.

Last Sunday "Mothers' Day" was observed at the post chapel. White carnations were used for decorations. A strong musical program was arranged, in which Mr. T. C. Diers, a fine baritone from the city, and Mr. Klein, the chief musician, had parts. Chaplain Axton spoke on the "Soldier's Relation to His Home." There were over two hundred men, beside officers and ladies, present.

Mrs. Sanno will visit her daughter, Mrs. Pendleton, for the summer. Gen. and Mrs. Sanno saw much service in this region in the early days.

Approval of plans for alterations in the interior of the post exchange building has been received, together with an allotment to cover the cost, and workmen are now engaged in extending the salesroom so as to make space for the various new departments.

Miss Florence Taylor, of Sheridan, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Davis for the young people's dancing party Friday night. Accompanied by the band, all of the officers and ladies called on Capt. and Mrs. John L. Jordan Saturday afternoon to extend congratulations to this newly married couple, who have just arrived. For Miss Susanna Smith, of Andover, Mass., who is visiting them, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford gave a croquet party Saturday afternoon on the spacious grounds surrounding their quarters. John, Matilda and Anna Axton were sponsors for a young people's dancing party in the post hall Friday night. Nearly a hundred of Sheridan's bright high school boys and girls attended and had a delightful time. Misses Evelyn and Helen Tanner and Miss Blanche Evans are week-end visitors at the Axton home.

Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson entertained at dinner last evening, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Andres, Miss Robertson and Mr. Denson.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., May 14, 1910.

Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe and her mother, Mrs. E. T. Richardson, have joined Colonel Sharpe at the post. Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, arrived in El Paso last week from Washington, D.C. General Mills is erecting a twelve-story business block in El Paso. Col. and Mrs. Sharpe were among the guests at the dance given last week at the Country Club to the visiting bankers by the business men and their wives of El Paso.

The regiment is very short of officers at present, as so many of them are on detached duty and leaves.

A set of field officers' quarters is to be erected, work to be begun the 1st of the month.

Capt. Thomas F. Schley and Hugh A. Drum and Lieut. Fred H. Turner were recently appointed to investigate the proposed new target range. Bids have been advertised for the erection of an ice plant at this post, which will be a very fine thing, as ice here is among the luxuries.

Capt. T. F. Schley left last week to spend a leave with his father and mother, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley, in the East. Lieut. H. B. Crea has returned from a leave.

The regimental band of the 23d Infantry furnished the music last week at the ball given at the Country Club by the bankers and others of El Paso, to the visiting bankers, a most elaborate function.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., May 19, 1910.

Col. Albert Todd has been confined to his quarters for the past week suffering from a general breakdown incident to the care and worry of administration. He is an untiring and conscientious worker, and it is hoped that after a short rest he will entirely recover and assume again his duties as post and district commander. Capt. J. T. Conrad, 3d Cav., on recruiting duty in New York city, visited the post a few days ago, and Col. John Van R. Hoff, chief surgeon of the Department, also spent the day here on May 16 on an official trip. Major Herbert J. Slocum, A.I.G., completed his annual inspection Thursday and returned to Governors Island.

During the illness of Colonel Todd, Major Frank E. Harris,

C.A.C., is in command of the post, while Lieut. Col. Charles L. Philip, commanding Fort Schuyler, is the district commander. A crusade against the pestiferous dandelion has been started, and the men have been trying to exterminate them by digging up the roots. One soldier was heard to wish that the tail of Halley's comet would smite the roots and all, as he was getting tired of eating dandelion salad.

Baseball scores in the league games include a victory of the 165th Company over the 101st by a score of 10 to 7, while the 87th walloped the 167th, 29 to 4. The game between the 11th and 18th at Fort Schuyler resulted in the 18th whitewashing the 11th, 11 to 0. The 114th Company, against the 11th, from Schuyler, made 5 to the visitors' 4, while the 87th Company at Schuyler defeated the 18th there with 9 to 6; the 135th Company defeated the 81st Company, score 22 to 12. Altogether it has been a Totten week, with the 87th Company in the lead and Fort Schuyler somewhat peevish.

Chaplain Ernest P. Newsom, C.A.C., who is on leave for three months, is at present in Toronto, Canada.

Two double sets of N.C.O. quarters are being constructed on the line of the present non-commissioned staff row and are expected to be completed by fall.

With the departure of the 18th and 11th Companies for the Philippines in September, and the probable transfer of the 81st Company to the New London District, Fort Schuyler will then, it is thought, become a subpost of Fort Totten, it being part of the approved scheme of the War Department in connection with the concentration of Artillery posts throughout the country.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., May 19, 1910.

Mrs. Gaillard, of Panama, wife of Lieut. Col. Du B. Gaillard, has been the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis. On Saturday evening Mrs. Davis entertained at dinner in Mrs. Gaillard's honor, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and Lieut. A. B. Deans. Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton arrived last Monday and has temporarily taken up quarters in the bachelor building until the new houses shall be finished.

Lieut. and Mrs. Tuttle gave a dinner on Monday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. Waterhouse. Mrs. Davis and Capt. J. M. Dunn were the other guests. Captain Dunn left on the mine planter General Ord last week. Beside Mrs. Gaillard, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Davis, have staying with them now Colonel Davis's sister, Mrs. Ruff, of South Carolina, Miss Sarah Ruff and Mrs. Kiene, of Canada. Last Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Brown entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Davis and their house guests. Tuesday evening Col. and Mrs. Davis gave a card party to which the whole garrison was invited. Five hundred and bridge were played. Mrs. Gaillard, Mrs. Matson and Lieutenant Spurgin won the prizes. Wednesday evening, while the officers were at night drill, Mrs. Hicks entertained the ladies of the post at bridge, the men appearing later for supper. The prizes, dainty little fans, were won by Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Matson and Mrs. Tuttle. Thursday morning the Bridge Luncheon Club meets with Mrs. Spurgin.

Among the visitors on the post the last two weeks have been Mrs. William I. Spurgin, Mrs. Falls and Mrs. Green at Lieut. and Mrs. Spurgin's; Mrs. Wheeler and Mr. Wheeler at Lieut. and Mrs. Tuttle's; Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins, M.R.C., at Major and Mrs. Waterhouse's; Miss Klinefelter, of Baltimore, Mr. Lohmiller and Mrs. and Wesley M. Oler, of New York, at Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham's.

A slight accident befell Mrs. Matson and the two boys when they were out in their pony cart Wednesday afternoon. The pony made a misstep and fell throwing Mrs. Matson, Joe and Francis out upon the road. Fortunately, beyond a few bruises and a rather severe shaking up, no injuries were sustained.

Mr. Ireland, the civilian Q.M. clerk, who has been here for a couple of years, has accepted a position with the Franklin Steel Company, and will leave Fort Washington June 1.

Rivalry is still intense over baseball. First the 44th then the 104th Co. is ahead. At present writing the 44th leads the league.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., May 18, 1910.

Capt. C. B. Gatewood, the district armament officer, inspected here last Friday. Nearly all the companies have completed the examinations for gunners and many are making very high marks.

Last Saturday evening the 43d Company celebrated its ninety-fifth anniversary with an entertainment, followed by a banquet and dance in the post gymnasium. Many people from town and the neighboring posts attended. Among the guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. H. S. Kerrick, from Fort Wright, who formerly had command of the company, Major McAndrew and Lieutenants Stuart and Humphreys.

Mrs. Rafferty, of Fort Wright, is to visit Baltimore soon, to be away for a month. Captain Doores has returned from a short visit to New London and vicinity.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (temporarily).

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 17, 1910.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Edward Clarence Lynch, of Nebraska, to be first lieutenant, M.R.C., with rank from May 12, 1910.

John Holmes Trinder, of Pennsylvania, to be first lieutenant in the M.R.C., with rank from May 10, 1910.

S.O. MAY 19, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., will proceed about Aug. 15 to Camp Perry.

Leave for three months, to take effect about July 15, is granted Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th Field Art.

The following details are announced in the Ordnance Department: Major W. A. Phillips redesignated as major; Capt. A. C. Nichols and 1st Lieut. L. B. Moody redesignated after year interim in grade of captain.

The following lieutenants, now in the Ordnance Department, are detailed to serve in the grade of captains: First Lieuts. C. G. Mettler, J. H. Pelot, M. L. Brett, R. H. Somers, T. L. Coles and J. B. Rose, and not in the Department now, 1st Lieut. E. McFarland to serve from July 1 next as a result of recent examinations.

The following are detailed as first lieutenants: 1st Lieut. H. K. Rutherford, 2d Lieuts. W. J. McCaughey, R. E. Cummins, C. C. Sheppard, F. A. Doniat, R. R. Nix and J. L. Walsh as a result of examinations.

The following are detailed as first lieutenants on their standing at West Point: 1st Lieut. C. T. Harris, jr., and 2d Lieuts. E. W. McIntosh, W. E. Dunn and J. H. Burns.

The order directing Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hobbs, O.D., to take station at Devport, Iowa, is revoked.

Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th Inf., will repair to Washington on business pertaining to the National Match for 1910.

G.O. 78, MAY 2, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Fort Standish, Mass., is announced as a subpost of Fort Strong, Mass.

II.—Publishes the Act of Congress to further amend the act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Militia, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 21, 1903, providing for participation by any part of the Organized Militia of any state, territory or the District of Columbia, on the request of the governor of a state or territory or the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, in the en-

campments, maneuvers and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army.

G.O. 80, MAY 3, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes, approved April 19, 1910.

G.O. 85, MAY 7, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an executive order describing lands lying within the limits of the municipality of Cotabato, District of Cotabato, Moro Province, Philippine Islands, reserved for military purposes.

G.O. 86, MAY 9, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Par. 453, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 126, W.D., June 26, 1909, is further amended to read as follows: 453. The military educational system of the United States comprises:

1. The Military Academy at West Point for the education of cadets.
2. Post schools for the instruction of enlisted men.
3. At each military post a garrison school for the instruction of officers in subjects pertaining to the performance of their ordinary duties.

4. Service schools—

- a. The Army War College, Washington, D.C.
- b. The Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- c. The Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.
- d. The Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C.
- e. The Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas.
- f. The Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.
- g. The Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- h. The School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D.C.
- i. The School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D.C.
- j. The School for Bakers and Cooks, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
- k. The Army Field Engineer School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5. The military department of civil institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed under the provisions of law. The detail of officers at these institutions is announced, and the regulations governing the course of instruction therein are issued, in orders from the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 87, MAY 10, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. The 1st and 8th Companies, C.A.C., are relieved from duty at Fort Leveitt, Me., and Fort Preble, Me., respectively, and will proceed on or about May 31, 1910, to Fort McKinley, Me., for station.

II. Fort Leveitt, Me., is announced as a subpost of Fort Williams, Me., to take effect upon the departure of the 1st Co. C.A.C. The commanding officer, Fort Williams, will send a caretaker detachment, to Fort Leveitt, under the provisions of Cir. No. 65, W.D., Dec. 18, 1906, in time to arrive there not later than May 15, 1910.

III. So much of G.O. No. 61, W.D., March 27, 1909, as relates to the organization of the Field Artillery with respect to the enlisted strength of batteries of light, horse, and mountain artillery, is amended to read as follows: Each battery of light artillery will consist of—1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 3 cooks, 1 chief mechanic, 1 horseshoer, 3 mechanics, 2 musicians, 102 privates; total, 133.

Each horse battery will consist of—1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 3 cooks, 1 chief mechanic, 1 horseshoer, 4 mechanics, 2 musicians, 118 privates; total, 150.

Each mountain battery will consist of—1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 3 cooks, 1 chief mechanic, 1 horseshoer, 3 mechanics, 2 musicians, 102 privates; total, 133.

IV. Par. 3, G.O. No. 125, W.D., Aug. 8, 1908, and Par. 2, Cir. No. 41, W.D., June 30, 1909, are rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 88, MAY 10, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Par. 91, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

91. The veterinarian will instruct company horseshoers and company farriers in the proper care of the horse. In this he will give especial importance to the anatomy and pathology of the foot, showing the nature and uses of all its parts, illustrating the subject by dissections and specimens. He will also teach the principles and practice of horseshoeing. For the purpose indicated he will make such visits of instruction to companies of the regiment not at his station as may be deemed necessary by the regimental commander.

II. Par. 1363½, Army Regulations, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 89, MAY 13, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Modifies previous orders and permits band and Battery F, 5th Field Art., to proceed to Sparta by rail. Directs that service calls be not taken. When organization or individual enlisted men are ordered for service in the Philippines, it prescribes the wearing of badge on campaign hat in Coast Artillery Corps. The order also amends the Manual for the Medical Department regarding the returns in time of peace and war.

G.O. 90, MAY 14, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Publishes instructions for the operation, maintenance and care of post telephone systems, and buzzer and communication systems of target ranges installed by the Signal Corps.

G.O. 91, MAY 16, 1910, WAR DEPT.

The 151st Co., C.A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Revere, and will proceed on or about May 31, 1910, to Fort Andrews.

CIR. 28, APRIL 30, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Where pay accounts are prepared in advance under the provisions of Par. 1278, A.R., the additional pay for private mounts will be omitted from the pay accounts and drawn on separate accounts from the paymaster nearest to the place at which the officer is serving.

CIR. 29, MAY 2, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Rescinds Par. II, Cir. No. 48, W.D., Sept. 15, 1905, and publishes new instructions relating to light slushing oil and other oils, as a protection against rust on all unpainted surfaces of steel and iron on guns, howitzers, mortars, carriages and other parts of field and seacoast armament, including boxes, threads on breech blocks and in breech recesses, and other parts of breech mechanisms.

G.O. 37, MAY 13, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Major Walter H. Gordon, I.G., having reported, is announced as inspector general of the Department from this date.

CIR. 8, MAY 10, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff officers and members of machine-gun platoons are required to participate in the field practice prescribed in the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909. (Indorsement. War Department, the Adjutant General's Office, May 6, 1910.)

By command of Brigadier General Howe:

GEORGE ANDERSON, Colonel, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

CIR. 9, MAY 16, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Upon a request for information whether or not members of the machine-gun platoon fire revolver practice, the War Department, in endorsement, dated May 5, 1910, states:

"It is considered to be of the first importance to have machine-gun platoons fire the prescribed course in target practice contained in G.O. No. 180, W.D., June 29, 1909, and such portion of the dismounted course in revolver practice as the allowance of ammunition for machine-gun pla-

toons will permit. It is believed that by the exercise of economy in the expenditure of ammunition for machine-gun practice, it will be practicable to have all members of machine-gun platoons fire the greater portion of the dismounted course in revolver practice, provided cartridge cases, brass clips and bandoliers are carefully preserved and turned in to the Ordnance Department. An allowance of ammunition for the sergeants on duty with the machine-gun platoons for revolver practice is contained in G.O. No. 17, W.D., 1910.

By command of Brigadier General Howe:

GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 46, APRIL 26, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

1. The following named officers are detailed as staff officers for the camp of instruction to be held at Chickamauga Park, Ga., in July, 1910, under the provisions of G.O. 63, W.D., 1910.

Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, G.S.; Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jones, A.G.; Inspector General, Major Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., A.I.G.; Judge Advocate, Capt. William Taylor, A.J.A.; Chief Quartermaster, Major George G. Bailey, Q.M.; Chief Surgeon, Col. Blair D. Taylor, M.C.; Chief Paymaster, Lieut. Col. Francis L. Payson, 11th Cav.; Foremost Marshal, Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf. P.D.; Chief Ordnance Officer, Capt. Adam F. Casad, O.D.; Assistant to Chief Quartermaster, Capt. Melvin W. Howell, 2d Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, C.S., was detailed as commissary of the camp of instruction, Chickamauga Park, Ga., by Par. 23, S.O. 64, W.D., 1910.

3. Col. James Parker, 11th Cav., is detailed as chief umpire of the camp of instruction to be held at Chickamauga Park, Ga., in July, 1910.

G.O. 23, MAY 9, 1910, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

The headquarters, field, staff, band and Battery F, 5th Field Art., will proceed for firing practice and appropriate field exercises to the maneuver tract at Sparta, Wis., in time to reach there on June 1, 1910, pursuant to the provisions of G.O. 79, W.D., May 3, 1910, as follows:

The regimental headquarters, field and staff, with necessary animals, by rail; the band and Battery F by marching.

The command will be reported Aug. 1, 1910, to the commanding officer of the camp of instruction to be held at Sparta, and report made to these headquarters as to whether the firing practice has been completed.

G.O. 28, APRIL 2, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Major John W. Joyce, O.D., having arrived on the transport Logan April 2, 1910, and reported, is announced as chief ordnance officer of the division and as commanding officer of the Manila Ordnance Depot, with station in Manila, vice Major Thales L. Ames, Ord. Dept. Major Ames will remain on duty at the Manila Ordnance Depot.

G.O. 29, APRIL 5, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

During the temporary absence of Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., on leave, Major Edwin R. Stuart, C.E., will assume the duties of chief engineer officer of the division.

By command of Major General Duval:

W. P. EVANS, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 16, MARCH 4, 1910, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 2d Battalion, Phil. Scouts, now at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, will proceed to Regan Barracks, Albay, for station, relieving the 4th Battalion, Phil. Scouts, now stationed there, which, upon being relieved, will proceed to the Department of Mindanao for station.

Upon departure of the 2d Battalion from Camp Ward Cheney, that station will be abandoned as a military post.

G.O. 14, MARCH 24, 1910, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

First Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 21st Inf., aide-de-camp, is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as officer in charge of athletics, these headquarters, relieving Capt. William R. Sample, 3d Inf., effective March 20, 1910.

By command of Brigadier General Pershing:

FREDERICK PERKINS, Major, Adjutant General.

G.O. 21, MARCH 26, 1910, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Cos. I and M, 4th Inf., Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will, upon completion of their target practice, be relieved from further duty thereat, and proceed to the Post of Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay, for station, relieving Cos. B and D, 4th Inf., which upon being thus relieved will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for station.

By command of Brigadier General Brush:

WILLIAM LASSITER, Lieut. Col., 4th Inf., A.A.G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., department commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, 8th Inf., A.D.C., will proceed to the Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation, Wyo., on business connected with the contemplated improvement of the sites for the encampment on that reservation. (May 6, D. Mo.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of adjutants general are ordered: Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, upon arrival at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as adjutant general of that department, relieving Col. W. A. Simpson, who will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as adjutant general, Department of the Lakes, relieving Major Harry C. Hale. Major Hale will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as adjutant general, Department of the Missouri, in time to relieve Major Chase W. Kennedy of that duty upon the expiration of his detail in the Adjutant General's Department, July 13, 1910. Col. James T. Kerr after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of his present leave will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office, relieving Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, who will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty as adjutant general, Department of Colorado. (May 6, W.D.)

The following changes of station and assignments of adjutants general are ordered: Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Strong, A.G., is assigned to duty as adjutant general, Department of Luzon, to take effect upon the departure of Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, A.G., and upon return from the leave granted him. Major William H. Sage, A.G., upon arrival in this division, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for temporary duty as A.G. of that department during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Strong, A.G., and upon return of the latter officer Major Sage will report at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty as A.G. of that post. Major William H. Johnston, A.G., upon arrival in this division, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, and report to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty as A.G. of that department. (March 31, Phil. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Henry H. Sheen, Q.M., will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and take station at that place for duty in connection with receiving, inspecting, and shipping of forage to be delivered and shipped under contract to the Philippine Islands. (May 16, W.D.)

Capt. John W. C. Abbott, Q.M., will proceed at once to San Francisco, for duty as quartermaster of the transport Logan, with station at San Francisco. (May 13, W.D.)

Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M., chief quartermaster of the Fort D. A. Russell Target department, will proceed to the Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation, Wyo., on business connected with the improvement of the water supply of that reservation. (May 6, D. Mo.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George Ranyon from duty at Camp Avery, Corregidor Island, to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (March 30, Phil. D.)

Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, Q.M., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of the office of the depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., during the absence of Major Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M., as chief Q.M. of the camp of instruction at Sparta, Wis. (May 17, W.D.)

Capt. Joseph E. McAndrews, Q.M., will proceed to the Gen-

eral Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and assume charge of construction work at that hospital, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav. (May 18, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter V. Kuhn, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. E. Lafferty from duty at Camp Otis, Manila, to Iloilo, for duty. (March 24, Phil. D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 58, W.D., March 11, 1910, as relates to Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel T. Robertson is revoked. (May 17, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John E. Lefever, Fort Liscum, Alaska, will be sent to Seattle, Wash. (May 17, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Otto Engelmann, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel T. Robertson, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable him to be sent to Manila, on the transport to leave San Francisco, June 5, 1910. (May 17, W.D.)

Leave for twelve days, about May 31, 1910, is granted Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, Q.M. (May 17, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Comy. Sergt. John H. Adams, office of the Commissary General, Washington, will be sent to the camps of instruction in the order named below, for duty, to render assistance to the commissaries of the camps in instruction of troops in the new forms and methods of accountability of the Subsistence Department: Gettysburg, Pa., July 1 to July 15, 1910; Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 16 to July 30, 1910; Leon Springs, Texas, Aug. 1 to Aug. 15, 1910; Pine Camp, N.Y., Aug. 17 to Aug. 30, 1910; Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 1 to Sept. 15, 1910; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Sept. 16 to Sept. 30, 1910. (May 12, W.D.)

The following post commissary sergeants, when their services are required, will be sent to the maneuver camps indicated for duty: James T. MacDonald, recruit depot, Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; John Hafner, recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; William W. Reese, the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Riley, Kas.; Anton Appel, Fort Reno Remount Depot, Okla., to Fort Riley, Kas. (May 13, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Henry A. Steere, having reported, will report to C.O., transport Crook, Manila Bay, for duty. (March 29, Phil. D.)

The following post commissary sergeants, when their services are required, will be sent by the department commanders concerned to the maneuver camps indicated, for duty:

To Chickamauga Park, Ga.—Hugo Winter, Fort Dade, Fla.; Ernest Bender, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; John H. Stern, Key West Barracks, Fla., and John W. Tilford, Fort Morgan, Ala. To Gettysburg, Pa.—John D. Summerlin, Fort Mott, N.J.; August J. Ross, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Jules P. Edmunds, Fort Schuyler, N.Y., and William A. Hunter, Fort Du Pont, Del.

To Pine Camp, N.Y.—David J. Harney, Fort Warren, Mass.; Leroy Lewis, Fort Porter, N.Y., and Charles A. Moberg, Fort Constitution, N.H.

To Leon Springs, Texas.—John L. Armstrong, Fort Clark, Texas; John Salter, Fort McIntosh, Texas, and Daniel F. Connor, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

To Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Luther Joralemon, Fort Crook, Neb., and Charles Swanson, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. To American Lake, Wash.—Joseph Schwar, Fort Stevens, Ore.; William J. Tuttle, Fort Casey, Wash., and Peter Petersen, office of the chief commissary, Department of Columbia, and purchasing commissary, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

To Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—Charles Cone, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Rudolph Redden, Fort Brady, Mich.; Frank A. Kidwell, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Louis W. Smith, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

To Fort Riley, Kas.—Edwin E. Lear, Fort Sill, Okla. To Atascadero, Cal.—Thomas T. Long, Fort Miley, Cal.; William Mannie, Fort Baker, Cal., and Karl J. Thompson, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

To Sparta, Wis.—James M. Clifton, Fort Omaha, Neb.; Alexander Smith, Fort Snelling, Minn., and Ephraim O. Phillips, Fort Lincoln, N.D. (May 13, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Hugh Davitt, Fort Levee, Me., upon the departure of the 1st Co., C.A.C., from that post, will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. John R. Callahan, Jefferson Barracks, and Post Comy. Sergt. Fred Higgins, Fort Flagler, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco, July 5, 1910. (May 18, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Col. John Van R. Hoff, M.C., is detailed as instructor in military hygiene at the camp of instruction for infantry officers of the Militia of Pennsylvania, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., commencing May 17, 1910, and will proceed so as to arrive at that camp May 22, 1910. (May 16, D.E.)

Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, San Francisco, and from further observation and treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, and will then proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (May 16, W.D.)

Capt. James M. Phalen, M.C., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, relieving Capt. Albert G. Love, M.C., who upon being thus relieved will repair to Washington, for duty in his office. (May 16, W.D.)

Capt. Henry F. Pipes, M.C., is assigned to the command of the one-half of Co. C, H.C., which is to participate in the military tournament at Nashville, Tenn., June 19 to 26, 1910; the camp of instruction at Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 5 to Aug. 2, 1910, and the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Sept. 1 to 30, 1910, and will accompany the command to the places named and return to this city. Upon his return from Fort Benjamin Harrison Capt. Pipes will resume his proper duties at the Walter Reed General Hospital. (May 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Nelson Gopen, M.C., effective about May 11, 1910. Captain Gopen is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of the transport scheduled to sail from this port on or about June 15, 1910. (March 30, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. James C. Magee, M.C., having reported, will proceed to Laddow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (March 18, D. Min.)

Major Jere B. Clayton, M.C., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, is detailed as special inspector of sanitary conditions at Laddow Barracks, Mindanao, and will proceed thereto, for the purpose of investigating and making report upon the cause of the recent cases of typhoid fever at that place. The department commander concurs in any recommendations he may make upon sanitary matters, to prevent the spread of typhoid fever. (March 17, D. Min.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person on June 20, 1910, to Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: Majors Henry D. Snyder, Phillip G. Wales, Allen M. Smith, Joseph T. Clarke, Merritte W. Ireland, Henry C. Fisher, Henry A. Shaw and Francis A. Winter. (May 14, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major Powell Fauntleroy, M.C. (May 14, W.D.)

Capt. Henry D. Thomason, M.C., upon the return of 1st Lieut. H. Newton Kierulff, M.C., to Fort Missoula, Mont., will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, W.D., for duty in his office, and so much of Par. 19, S.O. 64, March 18, 1910, W.D., as directs Captain Thomason upon being relieved from duty at Fort Missoula by Major Ernest L. Ruffner, M.C., to repair to Washington for the duty indicated is amended accordingly. (May 14, W.D.)

Leave for four months, about Sept. 1, 1910, is granted Col. John M. Banister, M.C. (May 17, W.D.)

The following assignments of officers of the Medical Corps to duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., during the month of July, 1910, are ordered: Major Albert E. Persons to command stationary hospital; Major Charles E. Reynolds to be medical inspector; Capt. George F. Peed to be sanitary officer, assistant to the medical inspector; Capt. William E. Davis to be sanitary officer, assistant to the medical inspector. The officers named will report at once by letter to Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., for instructions. Major Reynolds, if practicable, will accompany the engineer troops to be sent from Washington Barracks, D.C., acting as surgeon of that command. He will make a thorough sanitary survey of all sanitary appliances. Major Persons, if practicable, will accompany the troops to be sent from Fort Jay, N.Y. Captain Davis, if practicable, will accompany the troops to be sent from Fort Porter, N.Y. Captain Peed will proceed to Gettysburg in time to arrive at that camp a few days prior to the arrival of the troops. (May 17, W.D.)

Capt. Jesse R. Harris, M.C., upon the arrival at Boise Barracks, Idaho, of 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Delacroix, M.C., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (May 17, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Victor C. Vaughan, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty in the Service of the United States for the period from May 24 to June 5, 1910. Lieutenant Vaughan will proceed on May 24, 1910, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to Washington for the purpose of delivering the address to the graduating class at the Army Medical School on May 31, 1910, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his home. (May 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. James S. Kennedy, M.R.C., having reported, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (March 11, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Alpha M. Chase, M.R.C., will report at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (March 22, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William F. de Niedman, M.R.C., having arrived on the transport Crook, March 21, 1910, will report to the C.O., Fort Wint, Grande Island, for duty, relieving Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C., who will proceed to Manila, for duty. (March 22, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. L. Pulver, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for temporary duty, relieving Capt. William L. Little, M.C., who will return to Fort Adams, R.I., relieving 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Sharpe, M.R.C., who, when relieved will return to Fort Jay. (May 11, D.E.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. Rex H. Rhoades, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (March 21, D.V.)

Dental Surg. Charles J. Long, U.S.A., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (May 13, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Hugh R. MacCleery, H.C., having been returned to duty from sick in hospital at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, will be sent to Angur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (March 21, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Emlyn J. Britton, H.C., Army Medical School Detachment, will be sent at New York city, for duty on the Army transport Samner. (May 14, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James W. Baird, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 12, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William E. Whelan, H.C., Isabela, Basilan, will be sent to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Gustav Knapp, H.C., who will be sent to Isabela, Basilan, for duty. (March 31, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class George H. Smith, H.C., Angur Barracks, Mindanao, will be sent to Bojelewang, Basilan, for duty, relieving Sergt. Albert C. Calish, H.C., who will be sent to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (March 23, D. Min.)

Upon the arrival of the Army transport Sheridan at San Francisco, Cal., Sergt. 1st Class Nelson A. Hoberg, H.C., the Presidio of San Francisco, will be directed to report to the C.O. of that transport, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Frank H. Rand, H.C., who will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, and from there to Manila on the first available transport. (May 17, W.D.)

Sergts. George I. Pacey and George E. Murphy, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Fred S. Owen, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Warren, Mass., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class John R. Sands, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Dell Timbrook, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Henry Kilikelly, H.C., who will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Co. A, H.C. (May 17, W.D.)

The following sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Louis Ransom to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Reginald E. Taylor to Fort Michie, N.Y.; Henry Roepke to Fort Constitution, N.H. (May 17, W.D.)

Sergt. Charles S. Sly, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (May 18, W.D.)

Sergt. James D. Vann, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with Co. B, H.C. (May 18, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about July 17, 1910, is granted Capt. Charles E. Morton, paymaster. (May 16, W.D.)

Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, paymaster, now at Iloilo, Panay, will report to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty as chief paymaster of that department. (March 28, Phil. D.)

Major William G. Gambrell, paymaster, is relieved duty in Department of Dakota, at such time as will enable him to take transport, about Aug. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (May 13, W.D.)

Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, now on leave at Elwood, Ind., is relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., about June 1, 1910. (May 18, W.D.)

Major Delamere Skerrett, paymaster, is relieved from detail in the Pay Department, to take effect July 5, 1910. (May 18, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, C.E., to relieve Capt. Warren T. Hannum, C.E., of the duties in his charge. (May 14, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, C.E., will report in person to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for duty as engineer secretary of the Lighthouse Board, relieving Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill, C.E., of that duty. Lieutenant Colonel Craighill upon being relieved will report in person to the Chief of Engineers for duty. (May 14, W.D.)

Major William D. Connor, C.E., is detailed as chief engineer officer of the camp of instruction to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., during the month of July, 1910. (May 14, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Frederic E. Humphreys, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 1, 1910. (May 12, W.D.)

Leave from May 27 to and including Aug. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederic E. Humphreys, C.E. (May 12, W.D.)

First Sergt. Denis Rogers, C.E., 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 12, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Col. James Rockwell, O.D., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (May 12, W.D.)

Major George W. Burr, O.D., in addition to his other duties, will, upon his arrival at Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., report to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, for duty as chief ordnance officer of that department, relieving Capt. Adam F. Casad, O.D., who will report to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, for duty as assistant to the chief ordnance officer of that department. (May 17, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, having been assigned to the command of Co. L, Signal Corps, with station at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, is relieved as chief signal officer of this department. (March 10, D. Luzon.)

Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for a period of thirty days. (March 31, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as chief signal officer, Departments of the Visayas and Mindanao, with station at Iloilo, Panay, and assigned to duty in the office of the chief signal officer of the division, with station in Manila. (March 18, Phil. D.)

Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as chief signal officer, Department of Luzon. (March 13, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles W. Stolze, Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent to Signal Corps General Supply Depot, Fort Mason, Cal., for duty. (May 16, W.D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. No. 78, W.D., March 29, 1910, as directs that Master Signal Electrician Niels P. Yurgensen be returned to his proper station is revoked. (May 16, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. John F. Cecil, Signal Corps, will be sent to report to the engineer officer in charge of fortification works on El Fraile Island, Manila Bay, for duty as wireless operator. (March 29, Phil. D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced:

To be master signal electrician—First class Sergt. Thomas I. King, to date April 23, 1910.

To be first class sergeant—Sergt. Homer J. Silger, to date April 23, 1910.

To be sergeants—Corpls. Clarence F. Sawyer, Nicholas P. Raleigh, Ernest A. Thompson, William C. Thompson, Charles E. Robinson, John H. Caron and Asa J. Etheridge, to date May 16, 1910.

To be corporals—First Class Privts. John E. Lynch, Thomas G. Griffin, Ole Munson, Edward R. Graham, Earl Logan, Benjamin F. Baker, William S. Foster, Ernest H. Wessen and John D. Johnston, to date May 16, 1910. (May 16, S.O.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Louis A. Carter, U.S.A., recently appointed, with rank from April 14, 1910, is assigned to the 10th Cavalry. He will proceed to Madison Barracks, New York, June 18, for duty. (May 13, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Leave for one month, about May 10, 1910, is granted Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 7, D. Cal.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

First Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, 2d Cav., assistant to the chief Q.M., is detailed as Q.M., Fort Santiago, Manila, to date April 1, 1910, relieving Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, Q.M., of that duty. (March 29, Phil. D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Rothwell, 5th Cav. (May 18, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, 7th Cav. (May 16, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Squadron Sergt. Major John D. White, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 12, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav., to Boston, Mass., for the purpose of attending the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, Aug. 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1910. (May 13, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Col. Charles A. Hatfield, 13th Cav., effective on or about May 15, 1910. (March 21, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan and China, is granted Major Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav., effective on or about May 1, 1910. (March 17, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William H. Clouton, jr., 13th Cav., will proceed via Springfield, Mass., for the purpose of observing the work at Springfield Armory, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., in connection with his duties as captain of the Army Cavalry team in the National Match for 1910. (May 12, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William W. West, jr., 13th Cav., having completed the duties assigned him, will join his proper station. (March 19, Phil. D.)

Major John C. Waterman, 13th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, to take effect July 5, 1910, vice Major Delamere Skerrett, paymaster, who is relieved from detail in that department from that date. (May 18, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Second Lieut. Kenneth S. Perkins, 2d Field Art., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will report not later than May 12, 1910, to the chief engineer officer of the department for special duty in connection with military map making. (May 5, D. Col.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for one month and ten days, about June 5, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Everett S. Hughes, 5th Field Art. (May 6, D.T.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Major Edward A. Millar, 5th Field Art., having reported, will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco, for duty, pending the arrival of the 1st Battalion, Field Art., at that post, when he will join that battalion. (May 9, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Augustus B. Warfield, 5th Field Art. (May 16, W.D.)

Capt. Augustus B. Warfield, 5th Field Art., is relieved from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas. He will report by letter to the C.O., 5th Field Art., for assignment to a station, and upon the expiration of the sick leave granted him will join station. (May 16, W.D.)

The headquarters, 2d Battalion, and Battery D, 5th Field Art., will proceed by marching to the maneuver tract, Sparta, Wis., in time to reach there on June 1, 1910. The command will march under the conditions prescribed in Par. 4, G.O. 68, W.D., s.s. The command will be based on Fort Snelling until its arrival at the Sparta camp, and arrangements for the hire of camp sites and supply of fuel and forage on route will be made by the C.O., Fort Snelling. (May 10, D.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, C.A.C., effective upon expiration of the sick leave granted. (March 17, Phil. D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class, Charles A. Brodie, C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, will be sent to report to the C.O., Fort Wint, Grande Island, for duty. (March 29, Phil. D.)

Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, C.A.C., unassigned, will report in person to the C.O., District of Narragansett Bay, to duty on his staff. (May 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to terminate not later than Aug. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Louis E. Bennett, C.A.C. (May 14, D.E.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, about June 1, 1910,

is granted Chaplain George H. Jones, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (May 7, D. Cal.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

First Lieut. Howard B. Miller promoted to captain, rank April 22, 1910, attached to 11th Company.

Second Lieut. John N. Reynolds, promoted to first lieutenant, rank April 22, 1910, attached to 11th Company.

Captain Miller is placed on the unassigned list and will remain on duty at his present station. (May 12, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-five days, about June 9, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Stuart, C.A.C. (May 11, D.E.)

Par. 7, S.O. 91, c.s., these headquarters, granting 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Stuart, C.A.C., a leave of absence for twenty days, is revoked. (May 11, D.E.)

Capt. John W. C. Abbott, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.D., vice Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department. (May 12, W.D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 99, April 28, 1910, W.D., as relates to Capt. John W. C. Abbott, C.A.C. (now Q.M.), is revoked. (May 14, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Maurice B. Willett, C.A.C., recently appointed, with rank from March 26, 1910, is assigned to the 35th Company. He will proceed not later than June 13, 1910, to join the company to which he is assigned at Fort Monroe, Va. (May 14, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about June 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, paymaster (C.A.C.). (May 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Eugene B. Walker, C.A.C., having been returned to duty from sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will proceed to his proper station. (March 18, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months, to terminate not later than Aug. 28, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk, C.A.C. (May 14, D.E.)

Col. John V. White, C.A.C., is detailed as member of the board of officers appointed by Par. 10, S.O. No. 227, Oct. 1, 1909, these headquarters, vice Col. Albert Todd, C.A.C., who is relieved. The board will reconvene at Governors Island, N.Y., May 20, 1910. (May 16, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, about June 1, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Cecil, C.A.C. (May 16, D.E.)

Capt. John W. Gulick, C.A.C., is detailed for duty as an observer at the camp of instruction to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., during the month of July, 1910, for such period as his services can be spared from the Coast Artillery School. (May 17, W.D.)

Major Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., acting inspector general, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, to take effect July 5, 1910, vice Major James B. Erwin, I.G., relieved and assigned to the 13th Cavalry, to take effect that date. Major Erwin will proceed at the proper time to join the regiment to which he is assigned. Upon arrival at San Francisco, en route to the Philippine Islands, he will report at Department of California headquarters, for duty pending the departure of the transport upon which he may secure accommodations. (May 18, W.D.)

Capt. William W. Hamilton, C.A.C., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will proceed to his proper station. (May 18, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

Second Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Astoria, Ore., for duty in connection with military map making of the department. (May 7, D. Cal.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 2d Inf., is further extended ten days. (April 30, D.D.)

Major George B. Duncan, 2d Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (May 16, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 2d Inf., is relieved duty Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. Lieutenant Caffery will be assigned by his regimental commander to a company stationed at Fort Thomas. (May 13, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for one month, effective about April 10, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis A. Kunzig, 3d Inf. (March 21, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Edmund B. Iglehart, 3d Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (May 13, W.D.)

Capt. B. Sharp, 3d Inf., is detailed on duty in Military Information Division, with station in Manila. (March 19, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, Jr., 3d Inf., now at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for treatment. (March 23, D. Min.)

Second Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, Jr., 3d Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (May 18, W.D.)

G.O. 15, MARCH 11, 1910, AUGUR BARRACKS, P.I.

1. The post commander desires to express his appreciation of the prompt action of Corpl. Paul Bork and Pvt. George W. McCall, Co. H, 3d Inf., in shooting an armed Moro, who had attacked Corpl. Charles E. Swanson, Co. H, 3d Inf., corporal of the guard at the Austrias guardhouse, March 9, 1910, and thereby saving Corporal Swanson from further serious injury and possibly from being killed, he having already been disabled by a cut from a bolo in the hands of the Moro.

By order of Colonel West.

R. I. REES, 1st Lieut. and Batt. Adjt., 3d Inf., Adjt.

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about June 1, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Forrest E. Overholser, 5th Inf. (May 16, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Second Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, is detailed on duty in the Military Information Division, these headquarters, with station in Manila. (March 19, Phil. D.)

Capt. Frederick R. De Funiak, Jr., 6th Inf., having been returned to duty from sick in hospital, will join his proper station, Camp Keithley, Mindanao. (March 28, Phil. D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Second Lieut. William R. Scott, 7th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation. (March 16, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Irving M. Madison, 7th Inf. (recently promoted from second lieutenant, 12th Inf.), now at Camp John Hay, Benguet, will remain on duty at that post. (March 24, Phil. D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Lang, Los Angeles county, Cal., is designated as the first station of 2d Lieut. Edward A. Everts, 8th Inf., while on the duty assigned him, in connection with the Progressive Military Map. (May 9, D. Cal.)

Capt. Merck B. Stewart, 8th Inf., will take station in Washington, D.C., while on duty in office of Chief of Staff. (May 12, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for one month and five days, about May 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Guillemis V. Heidt, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and he will report on June 15, 1910, to the C.O., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, as required by Par. 29, S.O. 64, c.s., W.D. (May 7, D. Lakes.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan and China, is granted Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., effective about April 15, 1910. (March 16, Phil. D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for two months, about Aug. 1, 1910, is granted Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf. (May 13, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Major Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf., detailed in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect July 13, 1910, will proceed on that date, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as adjutant general. Department of the Columbia. (May 14, W.D.)

Leave from June 15 to July 12, 1910, both dates inclusive, is granted Major Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf. (May 18, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Inf., is detailed for duty with the National Match for 1910. (May 12, W.D.)

Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., aide-de-camp, inspector of small arms practice of the department, is designated in place of Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf., to conduct the proficiency test for the 2d Battalion of the 8th Infantry, and Co. K, 30th Inf., at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., on or about May 14. (May 12, D. Cal.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for one month, about May 25, 1910, is granted Capt. Josephus S. Cecil, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (May 6, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Churchill, 18th Inf. (May 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. James M. Churchill, 18th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., to take effect Sept. 1, 1910. (May 12, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave for seven days is granted Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf. (May 12, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 20th Inf., effective on or about May 15, 1910. (March 17, Phil. D.)

Capt. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf., will take station in Washington while on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff. (May 12, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Second Lieut. Hugo D. Schultz, 21st Inf., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, will proceed to Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, for duty in connection with the survey of the route from Malabang to Camp Cagay, Mindanao. (March 21, D. Min.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

The leave granted Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., to take effect about May 10, 1910, is extended twenty days. (May 6, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., having arrived at San Francisco, will join his regiment at Fort McIntosh, Texas. (May 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Bliss, Texas, relieving Capt. William H. Waldron, 23d Inf., of that duty. (May 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., is detailed for duty pertaining to the instruction of the Militia of Louisiana at the encampment to be held at Alexandria, La., beginning July 11, 1910. (May 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, to take effect July 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Thomas L. Brewer, 23d Inf. (May 10, D.T.)

Leave for four months, upon the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted Capt. Samuel Seay, 23d Inf. (May 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., having been transferred from Co. L, to Co. F, will proceed to Fort Bliss, for duty. (May 9, D.T.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.

Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Miller, 25th Inf., will stand relieved from duty at these headquarters on May 5. (May 3, D.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Leave for one month is granted Major Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (May 11, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 26th Inf., having arrived in San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to join his company at Fort Brady, Mich. (May 13, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 26th Inf. (May 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. John A. Brockman, 26th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, vice 1st Lieut. George C. Lewis, Signal Corps, who is relieved from detail in that corps and is assigned to the 26th Infantry. Lieutenant Lewis will be assigned to a company by the C.O. of the 26th Infantry, and upon his relief from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will join the company. (May 16, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. K. EVANS.

Leave for one month, about May 25, 1910, is granted Chaplain Stanley C. Ramsden, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (April 30, D.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty pertaining to the National Match for 1910: Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, 28th Inf. (May 17, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Jones, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from April 2, 1910, is assigned to the 29th Infantry. He will report in person on June 11, 1910, at Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty for a period not to exceed five days, upon completion of which he will join his regiment at Fort Jay, N.Y. (May 13, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 29th Inf., to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1910. (May 14, W.D.)

On account of the absence of Cos. I and K, 29th Inf., at target practice, so much of Par. 10, S.O. No. 74, March 31, 1910, these headquarters, as directs the band and three companies, 29th Infantry, to participate in the Memorial day parade of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Borough of the Bronx, New York city, is revoked. (May 16, D.E.)

Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (May 18, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.

Second Lieut. Delos C. Emmons, 30th Inf., now at Healdsburg, Cal., will proceed to Calistoga, Napa county, Cal., for station, in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (May 12, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Phillip Shea, Co. K, 30th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 13, W.D.)

Pvt. Weldon B. Page, Co. I, 30th Inf., Fort Mason, Cal., will proceed at once to Presidio of San Francisco, and report in person to the president of the examining board at that station, to determine his eligibility for the final examination for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant. (May 12, D. Cal.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for four months, with permission to return to the United States, via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry F. Wilson, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about May 17, 1910. (March 25, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. John A. Sterling, P.S., (recently appointed from sergeant, Troop L, 2d Cav.), now at Camp Overton, Mindanao, is assigned to the 25th Co., P.S., and will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. (March 15, Phil. D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers, to take effect this date, are ordered:

First Lieut. John A. Pearson from the 7th Cavalry to the 11th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Orlando G. Palmer from the 11th Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry. Each of the officers named will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (May 12, W.D.)

NATIONAL GUARD INSTRUCTION.

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction of the National Guard of Missouri, to be held at Nevada, July 8 to 16, 1910: Major David S. Stanley, Q.M.; Capt. Julius N. Killian, C.S.; Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, C.S. (May 12, W.D.)

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The following officers are detailed for duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will report on the dates specified after their respective names, for duty: Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., Oct. 1, 1910; 1st Lieut. Edward K. Masse, 7th Inf., Aug. 15, 1910; 1st Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 14th Inf., Aug. 15, 1910. (May 13, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Lorenzo P. Davison, U.S.A., retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at Carlisle Military Academy, Arlington, Texas, to take effect May 31, 1910, and will then proceed to his home. (May 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Leo B. Danemiller, U.S.A., retired, for duty with the Militia of West Virginia, at Charleston. (May 13, W.D.)

MEMORIAL DAY PARADES.

Troops at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will take part in the Memorial day parade in Chicago on Monday, May 30, 1910, as follows: Headquarters, band and two battalions, 27th Infantry, with the machine-gun platoon of the regiment; field, staff and 3d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, with the machine-gun platoon of the regiment. The journey will be performed by making practice marches to this city and return to station. (May 7, D. Lakes.)

MILITARY MAP MAKING.

Second Lieuts. William D. Geary, 12th Cav., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and George F. N. Dalley, 20th Inf., this city, are detailed on military mapping duty, and will proceed to Los Banos, Laguna. (March 24, Phil. D.)

The following officers will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report not later than May 12, 1910, to the chief engineer officer of the Department for special duty in connection with military map making: 1st Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, 25th Inf., from Fort George Wright, Wash.; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Everitt, 25th Inf., from Fort Lawton, Wash. (May 5, D. Cal.)

The following officers in command of detachments of Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, will proceed about May 15, 1910, from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to the places designated after their respective names for work in connection with military map making of the department: First Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, 25th Inf., to Ridgefield, Wash.; 2d Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, 1st Inf., to Oak Point, Wash.; 2d Lieut. Kenneth S. Perkins, 2d Field Art., to Shelton, Wash., and 2d Lieut. Charles M. Everitt, 25th Inf., to San Juan de Fuca, Wash. (May 5, D. Cal.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Major Leon S. Roudiez, 30th Inf.; Capt. Isaac Erwin, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin R. Wade, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.E.C., and Contract Surg. Norman D. Morgan, U.S.A., is appointed to meet at once at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to conduct the preliminary examination of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it, to determine their eligibility for the final examination for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant. (May 12, D. Cal.)

An advisory board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. Spencer Cosh, in charge of public buildings and grounds; Lieut. Col. John Biddle and Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor, is appointed to meet May 25, 1910, in Washington, D.C., and to attend at the hearing before the Secretary of the Interior upon the question of the vacation of a permit to the city and county of San Francisco, to use the Hetch Hetchy Valley, Cal., for the purpose of maintaining a water supply. (May 18, W.D.)

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, May 14, 1910.

The Adjutant General, Washington.

Following deaths occurred since last report:

Head disease, Pvt. John A. Estes, Battery D, 2d Field Art., May 9.

Accidentally killed at drill, Corpl. Frank M. McBee, Battery B, 1st Field Art., May 2.

Tumor of brain, Sergt. Ernest Moss, Troop M, 2d Cav., May 5.

DUVALL.

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Due at Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Due at Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May 3	12
Sheridan	May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2	12
Logan	Jun. 6	Jun. 13	Jun. 28	July 3	12
Sheridan	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	12
Sheridan	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	12
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12
Sheridan	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	12
Sheridan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	12
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	12

From Manila, P.I.:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Due at Nagasaki about	Due at Honolulu about	Due at S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	22
Logan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 6	May 14	22
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	22
Sheridan	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	July 6	July 14	22
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	22
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	22
Sheridan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	22
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	22
Sheridan	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	22
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	22

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—Arrived at Manila March 21.

DIX—Arrived Seattle May 14.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Thilford. At Newport News, Va.

LOGAN—Arrived San Francisco May 12.</

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The board of officers appointed to investigate sites for
permanent military posts in the Philippines, consisting of
Col. W. P. Evans, Lieut. Col. F. G. Hodgson and Capt.
S. C. Vestal, U.S.A., was accompanied by Col. J. L.
Chamberlain, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. John Biddle

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Porter, Judge Advocate. The board visited practically
all of the posts, numbering about twenty, in the Depart-
ments of the Visayas and Mindanao. It is claimed by
military experts that the posts in those departments are
very widely scattered and are built over a greater extent
of ground than is necessary, entailing a large amount of
unnecessary fatigue work. It is understood that the
board favors a plan to bring the troops in the division
together as much as possible, to undertake permanent con-
struction. An inspection of the coal mine at Batan
Island was made, and a ship was loaded with about
thirty tons of coal for trial.

Laying the blame for poor musketry practice and in-
ferior marching power to excessive cigarette smoking,
several general officers of the British army, as well as
the recruiting authorities at the War Office, have made
efforts to check the abuse. An order has been issued
that no soldier in the Aldershot command is to be per-
mitted to smoke cigarettes while under arms or on
fatigue duty, though discretion is to be allowed com-
manding officers as to their interference in cases of pipe
smoking.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1910.

WHERE ARE THE INFANTRY?

The absence of representatives of the Regular Infantry
from the parade at the recent unveiling of the Pulaski
and Kosciusko monuments in Washington have set officers
of that arm to asking again why the Infantry has no
representation in the National Capital. In and around
Washington there are Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artil-
lery, Signal Corps and Hospital Corps men and companies
of the Coast Artillery, but there has been no Infantry
within sight of the Washington monument since the two
companies of the 4th Infantry (G and H) left Washing-
ton Barracks in the summer of 1907 for Fort Thomas,
Ky., after a nine months' stay in the National Capital.
It is pointed out that now more than at any other time
for some years there is merit in the objections of those
who assert that the Infantry should not be thus ignored.
There are demonstrations going on in Washington of the
new Infantry equipment, yet there are no Infantry troops
to be used in the tests. The Infantry Drill Regulations
are being revised in Washington, but there are no Infantry
to be used in illustrating the points of the new manual.
In Washington is situated the great Army War College,
but there are no troops of the largest arm of the Service
within call of that institution. If that college is to be
all it is intended to be, the advocates of Infantry repre-
sentation in Washington say, it ought to be kept in
touch with the Infantry. In the National Capital, where
so many parades of national importance are held, it is
maintained the Infantry should have the opportunity to
show itself to the public.

However, it is held, on the other hand, that the absence
of Infantry from Washington is a good thing for that
arm and for the prospects of getting an increase by vote
of Congress. It is argued that if no Infantry is ever
seen in Washington Congress will eventually begin to
ask what has become of the foot soldiers, and then it can
be pointed out that there are not enough Infantry to go
around and leave enough for assignment to Washington.
This, it is believed, would be a strong factor in arousing
Congress to the necessity of providing for more Infantry.
If Infantry were seen regularly in Washington parades
it might be more difficult to shake Congress out of its
lethargic acquiescence in things as they are. One high
officer of the Infantry arm, when asked this week what
he thought about the absence of Infantry from Washing-
ton, drew himself up proudly and said: "The Infantry,
sir, has more important work to do than parading over
the smooth pavements of Washington. If you want to
find the Infantry," he went on in a burst of poetic
language, "you must look for it on the burning sands of
Arizona, the ice fields of Alaska and the jungles of the
Philippines. The Infantry of the Regular Army never
was a spectacular arm; it has been here, as in other
countries and in all times, the business end of the Army.
It has always been doing hard work, and it is living up
to its reputation. I do not think it suffers by being kept
away from Washington. The absence will tend to asso-
ciate the arm in the minds of Congressmen with hard
work, and in the long run, I am convinced, will do the
Infantry more service than if its representatives were
seen often in Pennsylvania avenue displays."

RAISING THE MAINE.

Keen disappointment has been felt by the civil en-
gineers of the U.S. Navy since the task of raising the
battleship Maine, lying in the harbor of Havana, was
assigned to the Army Engineers by Congress. Among
the Civil Engineers of the Navy the belief was so strong
that to them was to be given the work that the officer to
superintend the operations had practically been selected.
When they heard that Congress had it in mind to call
upon the Army Engineers a statement was sent to the
Capitol giving the reasons why the Civil Engineers of
the Navy, rather than the Army Engineers, should be
called upon to raise the sunken vessel. It was pointed
out that the ship belonged to the Navy, that the wreck
lies in foreign waters, and does not come under that
definition of the duties of the Army Engineers which
assigns to them the duty of removing obstructions from
navigable waters, the word "waters" in that understand-
ing of the law meaning waters of the United States. As
the method of raising the wreck of the Maine thus far
deemed the best is the building of a cofferdam about the
ship, which will enable the water to be pumped out, the
Civil Engineer of the Navy, when asked whether he had
is made all the plainer, as the construction of drydocks
especially fits them for the building of such a dam. One
Civil Engineers of the Navy, when asked whether he had
anything to say about this preference of Congress for
the Army Engineers, replied: "Views? I am an officer
on duty and, of course, I can't talk, but if I were out in
a lonely forest with my thoughts I'd talk the bark off
the trees." Brig. Gen. W. L. Marshall, Chief of En-
gineers, says the task will be a stupendous one. It is a
sentimental work; and will prove far more costly than
Congress imagines. Instead of the hundred thousand

appropriated being sufficient for the operations, he would not be surprised if five times that amount would not prove enough. The wreck, he points out, is buried in thirty feet of water and eighteen feet of mud, and a suitable cofferdam would have to be fifty feet high. It would almost reach the dignity of Gatun Lake, on the Panama Canal. The Army Engineers would not have been at all displeased if the Navy had been commissioned to undertake the task. They do not relish it particularly. As one of their officers said: "That's the way with Congress. When it has any particularly hard piece of work to be done it shifts it upon the Army Engineers. It has always been so, and I suppose will always be so. If it had only picked out the Navy this time the spell might have been broken. If the Navy engineers think any of us sat up nights log rolling for this job they are mightily mistaken."

RESIGNATION OF NAVY PAYMASTER GENERAL.

The friction between Secretary of the Navy Meyer and Paymaster General E. B. Rogers over the Naval Supply Fund, which, it was plain to see, could not continue without injuring the Service, has come to an end through the suggestion of the latter to Secretary Meyer that he was ready to resign his position at such time as the Secretary might name. Secretary Meyer, in making public announcement of this intention of the Paymaster General on May 17, said that in all the controversy between the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and the head of the Navy Department there was never a question about the high standard of personal integrity with which the Paymaster General had administered the affairs of the bureau, but, on putting an expert accountant into the bureau to investigate its methods, it was found that a change was needed, and that it was not in the proper condition of progressiveness as to methods of accounting. Mr. Meyer gave no hint that the attitude of opposition which the Paymaster General had taken in the matter of the Naval Supply Fund had resulted in forcing the retirement of the chief of the bureau, though it is obvious that the Secretary was determined not to allow his plans of reorganization to be interfered with by anyone subject to his authority.

The Secretary made it plain that he did not criticize the Paymaster General for accumulating the Naval Supply Fund, which had been approved by previous Secretaries of the Navy, but when the Attorney General of the United States gave an opinion that the fund was illegal there was only one thing to do, and that was to put the fund on a legal basis. This procedure had not appealed to the Paymaster General, who had very positive opinions as to how the affairs of his bureau should be conducted, and was not convinced by the opinion of the Attorney General, which he believed was based upon a misapprehension of the facts. Now that the Paymaster General is to retire, the way will be clear for placing the fund upon a basis in accordance with the views of the Attorney General. The Paymaster General communicated to the Secretary his wish not to embarrass him longer through a mutual friend, and no formal letter of resignation was sent.

Soon after the promulgation of the Meyer plan of reorganization the Paymaster General and Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps were open in their criticism of the plan before the committees of Congress. After that time the Bureau of Construction accepted things as they were, and no aspect of controversy has appeared in the relations of that bureau with the Secretary of the Navy. However, the Naval Supply Fund came to complicate matters in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, affording another ground of opposition between the Paymaster General and the Secretary. In the course of his modernization of departmental business methods, Secretary Meyer devoted much attention to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The Naval Supply Fund was created by Congress about seventeen years ago as a general stock of supplies from which each bureau was to purchase to suit its needs. It was limited to \$2,700,000, and Congress twice declined to increase this limit. Between July 1, 1907, and Sept. 30, 1909, stores worth about \$9,500,000 were transferred at Mr. Rogers's recommendation to the Naval Supply Fund. Being thus beyond the limit fixed by Congress, Mr. Meyer deemed the fund illegal, and sought the opinion of the Attorney General, who agreed with him.

Early in March, 1910, following, Secretary Meyer sought to bring about a reduction to the legal limit, that is, from something like twelve millions to about two and a half millions. This change the Paymaster General resisted with all the force of his positive and uncompromising nature. He not only objected to the change, but sought to have Congress legalize the fund as it then stood.

Several days ago Secretary Meyer instructed J. Mendenhall, an accountant well acquainted with Navy matters, to investigate the bookkeeping methods of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and his preliminary report is said to have fortified the Secretary's views in regard to the Paymaster General, and still further determined him to make a change.

Friends of the Paymaster General express regret that the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts should lose his valuable services through something which they call extraneous to the management of the Navy. They credit the Paymaster General's dissatisfaction with former methods of accounting and his desire always to be improving his end of the Service with opening the way to the adoption by the present administration of the system of cost-keeping accounts that makes note of the overhead and other charges, which formerly did not figure in the

cost of articles, and without which no true comparison could be drawn between the cost of a thing in a navy yard and the cost of the same thing outside the yard. The Paymaster General has not been a bigoted opponent of the Meyer plan. It is known that he has a high opinion of the wisdom of the feature of the Meyer reorganization providing for the divisions of Operations, Personnel and Inspections, considering them a distinct advance in naval organization.

The closing of the controversy by the action of the Paymaster General in offering to resign is accepted with much satisfaction by those who feared that if the dispute dragged on until Congress had adjourned the differences between the two officials might have reached a degree of tension where a court-martial for insubordination might have seemed to the Secretary the only way out of the difficulty.

While the Paymaster General may return to the status of pay director, it is believed he will prefer to retire under the thirty-year provision with the rank of rear admiral, which he can do while head of the bureau. He has been Paymaster General since Nov. 1, 1906. The Secretary, in announcing the willingness of the Paymaster General to retire as chief of the bureau, did not indicate the date he had selected for him to give up the post nor whom he had selected to replace him. The person most prominently named is Pay Dir. Thomas J. Cowie, now stationed at Annapolis. The work which this officer did two years ago in the interest of naval increase is not forgotten, and there is a pronounced sentiment in favor of rewarding him for that service. Through his connection with the Naval Academy Pay Director Cowie has made many friends, who have been presenting his claims to this promotion with unflinching loyalty. That the status of affairs in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will bring about a general shifting of paymasters from shore to sea duty seemed to be the impression when Paymr. Charles Conard was relieved on May 17 from duty in the bureau and ordered to the U.S.S. Nevada. Paymaster Conard has been one of the closest assistants to the Paymaster General, and is understood to have supported him as against the Secretary to the utmost of his ability.

Two members of the Pay Corps now stationed in Washington are also prominently mentioned for the succession. They are Pay Dir. John N. Speel, in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Washington, and Pay Insp. Livingston Hunt, disbursing officer, Navy Pay Office, Washington.

It is not likely that the farm established in the Philippines by the Subsistence Department for raising potatoes for the Army will be continued after this year if the coming crop shall prove a failure. The farm is situated near Camp Vicars, on Lake Lanao, a few miles from the Bay of Iligan, in the northern part of the island of Mindanao. It is near Mount Coromata, and comprises about twenty acres. Lieut. Col. D. L. Brainard, chief commissary of the department, in a report to Commissary General Sharpe, says he has visited the farm and recommends that it be given one more trial, and then, if failure results, the experiment be abandoned. The farm was begun last November. The first crop was a practical failure because of the use of the Japanese seed potato, the exhaustion of the ground by the growing of rice for years, and the cogon grass, which sends its roots deep into the soil. Communication has been had with Vladivostok and Australia for an earlier variety of potato than the Japanese. Colonel Brainard suggests also that a civilian expert be put in charge of the technical features of the farm. The cutworm and the old-fashioned potato-bug have also injured the crop. In addition, wild hogs and Moros have made depredations upon the farm. Of the latter Colonel Brainard observes:

"If the Moros seem inclined to patronize our potato crop regularly a mounted patrol from Camp Vicars will be asked for." Prof. F. C. M. Conner, an assistant director of the Agricultural Department, Insular Department, also visited the farm, and found that a person acquainted with farms in Florida should be put in charge, as the conditions of the elevated parts of Mindanao approximate the conditions of that state. He thinks the soil has been so exhausted that it needs to be "sweetened," that is, its acidity must be got rid of by raising other crops. Among the pictures of the farm sent in the report of the chief commissary was one showing a mountain nearby that has the appearance of a volcano. An officer of another department was looking over the picture and asked General Sharpe why a site was selected so close to the "volcano," as the visitor insisted upon calling it. "Well, you see," said the Commissary General with a solemn face, "we took this location because it's a great time saver." "Time saver?" said the caller, "I don't understand." "Why, whenever we wish to have cooked potatoes," said the General, "we just tap the side of the mountain for hot lava and then we can dig up roasted tubers. We're the only subsistence department in the world that has that achievement to its credit."

A full report of the examination of the midshipmen, class 1908, for promotion to ensign has been received at the Department, but consideration of the report has not begun. The question of a re-examination of the class has not been passed upon. It would be interesting to know just what the New York Tribune expected to gain by the publication on May 16 of a sensational article to the effect that the whole 1908 class of the Naval Academy had failed in their examinations for promotion to the

grade of ensign. After the dispersion of the young officers following graduation, it was understood they would pursue their studies and pass an examination at the end of two years for the promotion. The examination papers were prepared at the Naval Academy and sent to the midshipmen on the various ships and at the different stations where they were on duty. These papers have been returned to the Academy, and, although the examination of them is not complete, it is found that ninety-two have absolutely passed out of the 190 examined, while eighty-eight have been found deficient in one study only. This does not mean that these eighty-eight have failed, for on figuring up the averages in a final estimate it may be found that some of these eighty-eight have passed. One man's showing was so poor that it has been recommended he be dropped. There is a report that the one study in which so many failed was navigation, the questions in which, it is conceded, were of a rather "stiff" character. Almost fifty per cent. of the midshipmen class passed absolutely, so that there was no warrant at all for the sensational statement in the Tribune, which must have caused pain to the relatives and friends of the young officers.

After witnessing the demonstration of the new Infantry equipment given during the past week by Captains Stewart and De Witt, Commissary General Sharpe said: "The board has done excellent work—the best, I think, ever done in the Army for the solving of the difficult problem of the foot soldier's equipment. Not satisfied with trying to ascertain the best way for the man to carry his burden, the board set about finding out how things the soldier might need could be carried in surplus kits in wagon. This is a point that might well have been studied out years ago. That it has remained for this board to do that is distinctly to its credit. They have gone about their work in a thoroughly common sense manner. Take the combination housewife. Several ounces of weight have been saved for the soldier by the board understanding that all the men of a squad will not wish to sew on a button at the same identical moment, and that there will not probably be a unanimous desire or necessity to do the same kind of mending at the same minute. Then, again, take the carrying of tools. Why should one man carry the bolo, spade and wire cutter, when he can use but one at a time? To give a man three different tools is not to give him three sets of hands, to make him a sort of centipede individual. It is this practical, every-day kind of sense that has been applied to the consideration of the problems before the Board of Equipment, and that should commend its decisions to the favor of the Service."

In our last issue we called attention to the erroneousness of a statement which had appeared in the daily press that examinations of civilian candidates would be held at Fort Leavenworth in August for appointments to the several arms of the Army. This week Secretary Dickinson decided not to hold a competitive examination of civilian candidates from at large for appointment as second lieutenants in the Cavalry, Field Artillery or Infantry, nor to order such an examination at present, if at all, during the current year, because of the probability that but few, if any, of the vacancies that may exist on July 1 next will remain available to be filled by appointment after the members of this year's class of graduates of the Military Academy, the qualified enlisted men of the Army and the honor graduates of colleges at which officers of the Army are serving as professors of military science and tactics shall have been appointed. Under the laws and regulations now in force persons of the classes named are entitled to appointment in advance of any candidates from at large from civil life.

The two recent changes in the personnel of the Board of Cavalry Equipment, which is meeting at the Rock Island Arsenal, will have no effect upon the line of inquiry by the board. The relieving of Col. Alexander Rodgers, 6th Cav., as president, was at his own request, and the replacing of Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 3d Cav., by Capt. Edward Davis, 13th Cav., puts an older officer on the board. There has been much study of foreign cavalry systems in the last few years by officers of our Cavalry, and it is understood that into the work of the board the results of these observations made abroad will figure largely. The duties of the board will differ materially in character from those of the Infantry Board on Equipment, as with the former it is a question about adjusting weight for two factors, the horse and his rider. In this respect the work will be more troublesome. Again, the board must consider the dual nature of the cavalryman, that of the mounted soldier and the dismounted soldier, and the equipment must be studied in that relation.

Having come to the conclusion that certain bidders for annual contracts for naval supplies maintain relations with employees of the Department, by which they are put in possession of advance information, Secretary Meyer has issued instructions that the consideration of bids and tests shall be deemed confidential, and that no information as to bureau recommendations in such matters shall be given out except through the regular channels. Whether this order will be effective in breaking up the system which the Secretary believes is injurious to the proper handling of bids, it is expected to result in ability to discover the source of the information unwarrantably given to bidders.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The transport Sherman sailed May 15 from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., with the following military passengers: To Nagasaki—Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspr. Gen. Dept.; Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, Q.M. Dept.; Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps; Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 20th Inf.; Major Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav. To San Francisco—Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 4th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 4th Inf.; Capt. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf.; Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Brady, Charles Abel, J. DeCamp Hall, Clyde B. Crum, Albert Hardman, John Scott and Reginald H. Kelley, all 4th Infantry; 2d Lieut. William S. Weeks, Robert B. Hewitt, Walter F. L. Hartigan, William E. Selbie, Edward C. Taylor, John H. Huncaster, Carl C. Oakes, Charles T. Griffith, George W. C. Whiting and Raymond D. Smith, all 4th Infantry; Chaplain John F. Chenoweth, 4th Inf.; Col. William P. Evans, 25th Inf.; Major Jere B. Clayton, M.C.; Capt. Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Cav.; Capt. William M. Smart, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles N. Cecil, Phil. Scouts; 2d Lieut. William F. Pearson, 9th Inf.; Lieut. Col. John S. Mallory, 11th Inf.; Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Q.M. Dept.; Capt. Clarence H. Connor, M.C.; Capt. James E. Normoy, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Carl F. von dem Bussche, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Homer N. Preston, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin B. Warriner and Charles T. Dulin, M.R.C.; 755 enlisted men, 4th Regiment, U.S. Inf.; 208 casuals, 24 sick, 8 military convicts.

Seldom does so striking a coincidence mark the interment of an officer of the Army as that which attended the funeral of Lieut. Clarence McP. Janney, formerly of the 12th U.S. Infantry, from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Janney, Lincoln, Loudoun county, Va., on May 18. Almost at the very hour at which he was buried in the local cemetery the first news reached the American public that Lieut. Col. Robert F. Ames, 12th Inf., had been confined to quarters, pending trial by court-martial. It was at a dinner party at the home of Colonel Ames at Fort William McKinley, P.I., that Lieutenant Janney shot himself on March 12, after an altercation with his wife. A Filipino coroner and an Army court of inquiry found that Janney had committed suicide and so reported to the department commander, who returned the findings with instructions to make further investigations. No after developments occurred in the case until instructions reached Manila from Washington on May 18 for the trial of Colonel Ames on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of military discipline. It is understood that the Sutton case at Annapolis and the Auld-Cowles case in Boston, involving the Navy, have not been without their influence in determining the Department to make a full investigation, rather than to take any action that might later lead to disagreeable comment. This is also due to Colonel Ames, who is thus given the opportunity of clearing his record of unjust suggestions or suspicions involving the Marine Corps. Colonel Ames is too experienced in the ways of the Service not to know that anything short of a full official investigation of the occurrence will not avail to benefit his reputation. Mrs. Janney is in the Philippines and will be a witness at the trial.

The application of Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf., now in the Philippines, for a court of inquiry has been denied by the War Department. After the trouble of some months ago between him and another officer at a western post, the dispute was renewed in the Philippines. After the controversy was looked into by Major Gen. William P. Duwall, commanding the Philippines Division, Colonel Williams was sent to a post in the southern part of the archipelago. This he resented, maintaining that the practical isolation of his command was tantamount to a reflection upon him. He thereupon applied for a court of inquiry. It is not believed that his case was helped by repeated publications in the Denver papers of articles in his interest, presumably inspired by his brother, who is a Denver attorney.

Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash., whose testimony at the different sessions of the hearings in the Brownsville investigation was held to vary in some respects, is to be tried at Seattle, and the commander of the Department of Columbia has been so instructed. It is deemed unfortunate in some quarters that the unsavory Brownsville case is to be resurrected by this case against Captain Lyon. It was thought that with the findings of the last court which recommended the re-enlistment of fourteen negro soldiers the last had been heard of that affair, and that an officer should now be tried at this late day for something entirely dissociated from the original offense indicates the ability of that happening to play the role of Banquo's ghost.

In the case of Col. W. H. C. Bowen, 12th Inf., the commander of the Philippines Division has been instructed to take action in his own discretion. Whatever is done will be the outgrowth of complaints that have extended over not a short period of time relative to "temperamental incapacity," a phrase somewhat akin to that used to designate the reasons for the objections to Col. William F. Stewart. Several years ago General Duwall at that time was acting Chief of Staff, and he recommended that Colonel Stewart ask for his retirement. When he refused he was sent to an abandoned post in Arizona. General Duwall was then heartily supported by President Roosevelt.

The trial by G.C.M. of Chaplain John E. Dallam, 12th U.S. Cav., at Fort William McKinley, P.I., who was charged with disrespectful language to a superior officer, Capt. Frank D. Wickham, 12th Cav., was completed April 13 last at Fort William McKinley. The findings of the court-martial were sent to the division commander.

"First Lieut. Joseph L. McGree, Philippine Scouts, has tendered his resignation to Major Gen. William P. Duwall, commanding the Philippines Division," says the Cable-news American of April 1. The Lieutenant, it is stated, was about to be tried by a G.C.M., but was allowed to resign. Lieutenant McGree began his military career by enlisting in the 7th Cavalry in 1892, and subsequently served in the 3d Cavalry, 3d U.S. Engineers and the 32d U.S. Vol. Infantry. He was appointed a lieutenant of Philippine Scouts in 1905.

A contract has been awarded to build a new reinforced concrete hospital building at Fort McKinley, P.I. It is proposed to add one wing to the hospital each year until it has finally developed into a concrete hospital ample in size for a full brigade post. A double set of hospital stewards' quarters at Fort McKinley are to be built of concrete.

Bids have been opened in the chief quartermaster's office at Manila for heavy furniture for quarters and

barracks occupied by troops serving in the Philippines. It is contemplated that the furniture will be similar to the mahogany furniture which is now being used in the United States. B. W. Cadwallader was the lowest bidder on 2,800 pieces of furniture. The bids were as follows: 400 library chairs, true tangili wood, P10.90 each; 400 rocking chairs, P13 each; 800 chests and drawers, P45.90 each; 100 bookcases, P34.90 each; 400 parlor tables, Negro tangili, with palosais top, P7.90 each.

Second Lieut. Edwin C. McNeil, 14th U.S. Inf., whose name appeared in our last issue as among the officers detailed as instructors at West Point, is known for his love of law. On graduating from the Military Academy three years ago he stood second in law in his class of 118. From boyhood he has always had a strong inclination to follow the law. At an institution like West Point, which has had as instructors some of the finest legal minds in the country, such as the present Judge Advocate General, Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, and the former J.A.G., Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A., retired, Lieutenant McNeil will find his love for the law increased by the legal traditions of the Academy and the records of the work done since the establishment of that school to ground the young officer in the fundamental principles of equity and justice.

President Taft on May 18 commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence upon Pvt. Charles O'Neal, U.S.A., who was to have been executed on the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth May 28. This action was taken by the President in view of the strong sentiment in Kansas against capital punishment. O'Neal killed his sweetheart in a fit of jealous rage and was sentenced to die.

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

In passing the Lighthouse bill (H.R. 24877) on May 12 the Senate struck out all that portion of the bill which, in the form of a rider, as Sections 4 to 14, would provide for "a Bureau of Lighthouses in the Department of Commerce and Labor," and would turn over the administration of the Lighthouse Board from military to civilian control. As noted in our issue of May 14, a new bill is to be introduced in the Senate which will be a modification of the defeated provisions, and call for less radical changes in the personnel for the administration of lighthouse affairs.

Favorable report was made in the Senate May 12 on S. 6876, "To erect a suitable monument over the remains of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va." Accompanying the bill was a memorial of the Commandery of the District of Columbia, M.O.L.L.U.S., together with a recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Navy and an official memorandum of Admiral Wilkes's naval record.

Favorable report has been made in the Senate on a bill (S. 600) to appropriate \$10,000 to aid in the completion of a Garfield memorial at Ocean Park, Long Branch, N.J.; also on a bill to present a bronze replica of the statue of General Von Steuben to the Emperor of Germany in recognition of his gift to the United States of the statue of Frederick the Great.

The House on May 16 passed H.R. 4301, amending the Act of April 14, 1890, to read: "That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to issue certificates of discharge or orders of acceptance of resignation, upon application and proof of identity, in the true name of such persons as enlisted or served under assumed names, while minors or otherwise, in the Army and Navy during the War of the Rebellion, the war with Spain or the Philippine Insurrection, and were honorably discharged therefrom. Applications for said certificates of discharge or amended orders of resignation may be made by, or on behalf of, persons entitled to them; but no such certificate or order shall be issued where a name was assumed to cover a crime or to avoid its consequence."

The House on May 16 passed H.R. 9061, "That hereafter midshipmen upon graduation from the four years' course at the U.S. Naval Academy shall receive the commission of ensign in the U.S. Navy, and the midshipmen composing the two classes which were graduated in 1908 and 1909 may receive the commission of ensign from the date of the passage of this Act; *Provided*, That no back pay nor allowances shall result by reason of the passage of this Act." This is legislation that was stricken from the Naval Appropriation bill on a point of order when that measure was before the House last month.

The House on May 13 voted monthly pensions to the following officers' widows: Major Gen. O. O. Howard, \$100; 1st Lieut. John C. Murphy, 4th U.S. Inf., \$25; Rear Admiral B. T. Tilley, \$40; Paym. H. R. Sullivan, \$24; Major Edward Chenoweth, \$35; Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., \$30 and \$2 for minor child.

The House on May 16 voted down the proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to make the Congressional and Presidential term hereafter begin and end on the last Thursday in April, instead of March 4.

United States prisoners may be pardoned after having served one-third of the term to which they have been sentenced by the terms of a Senate bill passed by the House May 16. This measure applies to prisoners whose sentences exceed one year, except in the cases of those who have been sentenced for life or who have been convicted of murder in the first degree, rape or incest, or who have previously served a term of at least one year in a penal institution. The bill provides for a board of parole to judge of the right of a prisoner to receive a parole.

In the House on May 19 favorable report was made on the Senate bill making it compulsory for all vessels carrying passengers and making trips of more than two hundred miles in length to provide themselves with wireless telegraph apparatus. The Senate has already passed the bill, and it is believed that if the House gets an opportunity to vote on it it will be passed by a substantial majority. The measure also compels every such vessel to carry a competent wireless operator.

The Navy Department has expressed its disapproval of H.R. 17468, which would reappoint and place on the retired list of the Navy Carl W. Jungen, who, while a lieutenant commander in 1905, resigned from the Service. The Secretary says: "At the time he severed his connection with the Service he was an additional number (and, therefore, not entitled to voluntary retirement); officers who are still in the Service as additional numbers are not entitled to such retirement, and the bill would, to that extent, be discriminatory against them. Mr. Jungen's resignation was entirely voluntary. It is contrary to the views of the Department to recommend that persons in civil life, even though formerly in the Service—except

in exceptional and meritorious cases, of which this does not seem to be one—should be placed on the retired list, and there appears to be no reason why Congressional favor should be extended in this instance."

Secretary Meyer disapproves H.R. 15456, "for the relief of Gunner Carrington A. Young, U.S.N., retired," to extend to Gunner Young the provisions of the Naval Appropriation Act approved June 29, 1906, which authorized the advancement on the retired list of certain officers who served during the Civil War "in the Regular or Volunteer forces." From Gunner Young's own statement when claiming the benefits of this Act it appeared that the services which he rendered were not in either the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States, and he could not, therefore, be given the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade, and the Secretary says: "The measure falls within the class of special legislation whose enactment is not considered advisable, and while the Department cannot therefore recommend this bill, yet it would have no objection to general legislation authorizing the advancement to the next higher grade of all officers who rendered service as a part of a quasi-military force, such as that claimed by Gunner Young."

The Navy Department disapproves H.R. 17950, which would make applicable to the case of Capt. J. B. Milton, U.S.N. (now a rear admiral), the provisions of Sec. 11 of the Personnel Act of 1899, "that any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade." The Department holds that the section referred to is not applicable to Rear Admiral Milton's case, as his Civil War service was as a "civilian storekeeper," and not, therefore, of a military character. If it be desired, by legislative means, to extend to Rear Admiral Milton the benefits of advancement in grade, in accordance with the foregoing, for the services performed by him as civilian storekeeper during the Civil War, it is suggested that the measure be made to express that intent explicitly.

The Navy Department has withdrawn its objection to the passage of H.R. 13385, for the appointment and retirement of John M. Blankenship, a former midshipman who was discharged from the naval service on account of physical disability.

Of the regular appropriation bills the following are now laws: Army, Urgent Deficiency, Indian, Diplomatic, Military Academy and Post-office. The District of Columbia bill conference report has been agreed to. Still in conference are the Fortifications, Agriculture, Pensions, Rivers and Harbors and Legislative. The Naval Appropriation bill is in the Senate, the Sundry Civil bill is in the House, and the General Deficiency and a special Public Buildings bill are yet to be reported in the House. In spite of the strivings after economy by the temporary reduction of some of the big bills, the total appropriations for this session will exceed those of last. The decreases of over \$5,000,000 in the Army Appropriation, over \$2,000,000 in Fortifications, over \$6,000,000 in the Navy Appropriation and of over \$6,000,000 for Sundry Civil are negated by such increases as more than \$22,000,000 for Rivers and Harbors, nearly \$2,000,000 for the Legislative, and almost a half million dollars for Agriculture.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 8220, Mr. Keane.—To appoint and retire Jesse H. Robinson in the Army, with the rank of major.

H.R. 25827, Mr. Godwin.—For the erection of a monument at Elizabethtown, N.C., to commemorate the battle of Elizabethtown during the Revolutionary War.

H.R. 25844, Mr. Coudrey.—To appoint Col. J. T. Kirkman, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 25871, Mr. Calder.—Authorizes the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to issue certificates of discharge or orders of acceptance of resignation, upon application and proof of identity, in the true names of such persons as enlisted or served under assumed names, while minors or otherwise, in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the war between the United States and Spain, and were honorably discharged therefrom. Applications for said certificates of discharge or amended orders of resignation may be made by or on behalf of persons entitled to them; but no such certificate or order shall be issued where a name was assumed to cover a crime or to avoid its consequence.

H.R. 25999, Mr. Carlin.—To retire Surg. I. W. Kite, U.S.N., with the rank of medical inspector.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Navy Department and the officers of the Naval Militia have not yet been able to reach an agreement upon a number of the provisions of the Foss bill, by which the Naval Militia is to become a reserve for the Navy. There are still differences of opinion on the provisions which regulate the rank of Naval Militia officers in case of war. The Naval Militia officers are insisting that the bill shall provide for a relation between the Naval Militia officers and the Regular Navy officers something like that which existed between the Volunteer Army officers and the Regular Army officers in the Civil War. They insist that the Naval Militia should be taken into the Navy as a unit in case of war, and that the Naval Militia officers should retain the same rank as volunteer naval officers in the Navy that they hold under their present organization. Before they become Regular Navy officers they are willing that they should take examinations prescribed by the Navy Department and enter as ensigns or second lieutenants. There is also a difference of opinion as to whether an examination for the Regular Navy taken when they enter the Naval Militia should entitle Naval Militia officers to go into the Navy whenever they are called. The Navy Department insists that they should take the examination just before they enter the Regular Service. The disposition of the committee is to support the Naval Militia officers on the first proposition and the Department on its contention that Naval Militiamen should take their examinations just before they enter the Regular Navy.

General Keifer's resolution providing that the Panama Canal shall be kept under a treaty will probably be reported favorably from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs some day next week. A canvass of the committee develops that it is almost unanimously in favor of the resolution. President Taft has informed the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee that he favors the resolution. All he insists upon is that there should be a sufficient military force maintained upon the Canal Zone to police the waterway. This might require, he believes, some small fortifications and military posts, but nothing like the fortifications which have been planned by officers of the War Department. General Keifer, when the resolution is reported, will ask for early consideration and endeavor to secure its passage at this session. He will have the support of Chair-

man Tawney and the other members of the Appropriation Committee. Even Representative Champ Clark, the Democratic leader, has expressed himself as favoring the early passage of the resolution. It is realized by the leaders in Congress that if a treaty cannot be made for the protection of the Canal, immediate appropriations to begin the construction of fortifications are absolutely necessary. The question is apt to be a live one before Congress adjourns, as doubtless some opposition to the resolution will develop in the Senate if not in the House.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

In his statement before the House Naval Committee, Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., presented very clearly the argument in favor of the Naval Personnel bill (H.R. 22319), and there is excellent prospect for its passage if it is not killed by opposition from within the Service itself. Those who oppose it will assume a grave responsibility if they compass its defeat for no better reason than that it does not give them all they think they are entitled to. There can be no objection to their asking for more, provided they do not do this in a way to interfere with the passage of the bill. If the bill passes they will be in a much better position to get what they want than they are now. The passage of the Naval Personnel bill of 1899 shows what can be accomplished when the Navy, line and staff, pull together.

Captain Smith appears to have been successful in convincing the members of the committee of Congress that the bill in question is a measure of economy and does not increase the expense of the Naval Establishment. Aside from its general merit, another strong point in its favor is that it postpones the changes involved in such measure that it is difficult for anyone to determine precisely how his fortunes are to be affected by the passage of the bill. This is in line with the policy we have been recommending for many years. In the hearing on the bill the following colloquy occurred:

"Mr. Roberts: Suppose this law were to take effect July 1 next and you found, as I understand you would, a number of lieutenants, senior grade, or possibly lieutenant commanders, who had had eighteen years' service, of course the moment this bill became a law they would be eligible for retirement on eighteen years' service, because you have changed the status of retirement by this bill?"

"Captain Smith: Involuntary retirement. Now, suppose they are in such a grade, lieutenant commander, and they have had eighteen years' service, still there is no involuntary retirement in that part of the list for the next ten or fifteen years, for the simple reason that Sec. 8 of the bill provides:

"That the promotions of officers for total length of service, as required by Sec. 6 hereinbefore, shall begin on July 1 following the passage of this act: Provided, That until such time as the total of the grades above ensign shall reach the full authorized strength as hereinbefore established, promotions for total length of service shall not be made from any other grades than ensigns and captains.

"Well, if there are no promotions for length of service from any of the intermediate grades there can be no retirements, because you get no excess. There are two methods of promotion provided by the bill, one when a vacancy occurs, but the vacancy does not occur until there is a shortage, and the other by length of service. When that excess comes then there is involuntary retirement, but that excess is not allowed to come while the total of these grades is short and they will not be filled up for a long time."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that the officers detailed for temporary duty at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Bluefields, Nicaragua, are entitled to ten per centum additional pay provided for shore duty beyond sea while on duty at the Emergency Hospital under orders, and are also entitled to the allowances which belong to shore duty. They are not entitled to commutation of quarters if they were furnished any quarters at the expense of the Government, nor to heat and light.

In the case of Martha E. Pringle, Chief Nurse, U.S.N., the Comptroller reaffirms the principle previously established by decisions from his office that additional pay dates from entrance upon the duty authorizing it, and not from the date of the detail, thus cutting off the extra pay during the period of travel to the new station.

The Comptroller allows the claim of Major G. H. McKinstry, C.E., U.S.A., for fifty cents paid for notarial fees, although he agrees with the Auditor, who disallowed it, "as being an unnecessary charge," in spite of the fact that the Lighthouse Board required the affidavit. The Comptroller says: "I do not wish, however, to be understood as countenancing indiscriminate payments of this character."

The Comptroller denies the request of Col. T. N. Wood, U.S.M.C., for a reconsideration of the decision of April 25, 1910, on the appeal of Lieut. Col. T. C. Prince, A.Q.M., U.S.M.C., against disallowance of payments for hire of horses used by officers in taking the test ride, on the ground that the settlement by the Auditor was not a settlement of Colonel Wood's account, and "hence he has no right to request reconsideration."

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES.

The adjutant general of a state asked where a captain of Infantry of the Organized Militia who has been an officer of the line for several years, and also a practicing physician, and who had passed the necessary medical examination for a commission in the Medical Corps, could be commissioned a captain of the Medical Corps and receive the pay of that grade, or whether it would be necessary to commission him as a first lieutenant, Medical Corps. In reply, he is told that "the tenure and other incidents of such office in the Regular Army are prescribed by Congress; the corresponding incidents of medical office in the Organized Militia are prescribed by the legislatures of the several states, and if there be a qualifying period for advancement from the rank of first lieutenant to that of captain in the Medical Corps no reason is known why the qualifying periods of service should be the same in the Organized Militia that they are in the Regular Army, so long as payments made to the Organized Militia out of funds provided by Congress are restricted to captains and lieutenants in the office of assistant surgeon."

Attention is invited to the bulletin of Militia notes issued by this office on May 11, 1910, in the first paragraph of which, under the notation "At Fort Benjamin

Harrison, Ind.," appears the statement "Eleven troops, 6th Cavalry, added." This should be ten troops, instead of eleven.

TEST OF SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION.

The results of the firing tests of small-arms ammunition for revolver and rifle use in the National Matches of 1910 resulted in the selection of the revolver ammunition manufactured by the Frankford Arsenal and the rifle ammunition manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The board for conducting the tests consisted of Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Gen. James A. Drain, Major Charles H. Cole, Capt. W. H. Palmer and Capt. G. H. Stewart, U.S.A., the latter representing the Ordnance Department. After the inspection of the ammunition at the Frankford Arsenal on May 10, where the different competing companies were required to store sufficient ammunition for the board to make the proper examination, the board proceeded to Sea Girt. The tests were terminated on May 13. The competitors were the Peters Cartridge Company, the Union Metallic Company, the Winchester Repeating Company, the Western Cartridge Company and the Frankford Arsenal. The Peters Cartridge Company was excluded from the rifle ammunition tests because of failure to deliver one million rounds at the Frankford Arsenal. In the revolver test thirty targets were used at fifty and seventy-five yards, with five shots at each range. In the rifle tests there was rapid fire at 600 yards and 1,000 yards at thirty-two targets, ten shots at each range. All the firing with both calibers was done with a fixed rest. These results were obtained in the revolver ammunition tests:

Range.	Mean Radii—38 Caliber.				
	Frankford.	Union Metallic.	Winchester.	Western.	Peters.
50 yards ..	1.403	2.094	1.684	1.719	2.026
75 yards ..	2.018	3.231	2.440	2.596	2.859
Mean of mean radii ..	1.724	2.662	2.062	2.157	2.442

The results of the rifle ammunition tests were as follows:

Range.	Mean Radii—30 Caliber.			
	Frankford.	Union Metallic.	Winchester.	U.S. Cart.
600 yards ..	4.955	6.170	4.930	5.167
1,000 yards ..	9.864	12.730	9.701	10.390
Mean of mean radii ..	7.410	9.450	7.316	7.783

By resolution the board unanimously adopted the Frankford Arsenal revolver ammunition for the National Matches of 1910 and the Winchester rifle ammunition for the same matches. Recommendation of the board for future tests favored blank targets, blank forms and more draftsmen to measure shots accurately and determine the mean radii. It was the opinion of the board that rapid fire is the most satisfactory method of arriving at the comparative accuracy of .30 caliber ammunition. There was a marked superiority in the revolver ammunition of the Frankford Arsenal (.38), and its rifle ammunition was only a shade behind that of the Winchester (.94).

WATERWAY IMPROVEMENT.

Congress has exhumed a letter sent to the Senate a hundred and three years ago, March 2, 1807, by Albert Gallatin, the famous Secretary of the Treasury, in which a far-sighted scheme for improving our waterways as a means of public defense is set forth at length. Mr. Gallatin says: "To provide for the protection and defense of the country is undoubtedly the object to which the resources of the United States must, in the first instance, be applied, and to the exclusion of all others, if the times shall require it. But it is believed that, in times of peace, and to such period only are these remarks applicable, the surplus will be amply sufficient to defray the expenses of all the preparatory measures of a permanent nature which prudence may suggest, and to pay the sum destined for internal improvements. Three millions annually applied during the period of ten years would arm every man in the United States, fill the public arsenals and magazines, erect every battery and fortification which could be manned, and even, if thought eligible, build a Navy. It must not be omitted that the facility of communications constitutes, particularly in the United States, an important branch of national defense. Their extensive territory opposes a powerful obstacle to the progress of an enemy; but, on the other hand, the number of Regular forces which may be raised, necessarily limited by the population, will, for many years, be inconsiderable when compared with that extent of territory. That defect cannot otherwise be supplied than by those great national improvements, which will afford the means of a rapid concentration of that Regular force and of a formidable body of Militia on any given point." This statement of general principles is as applicable to the conditions of to-day as it was to those of a hundred years ago.

Mr. Gallatin presented at some length the details of various schemes for improving our waterways and building turnpike roads, the whole involving a total expenditure of \$20,000,000, a large sum for those days. He proposed for communication north to south, in a direction parallel to the seacoast, I., ship canals from Massachusetts to North Carolina, across all the principal capes, Cape Fear excepted, and a great turnpike from Maine to Georgia along the whole extent of the Atlantic seacoast; II., from east to west, improvement of the navigation of four great Atlantic rivers, including canals parallel to them; a canal around the falls of the Ohio; four first rate turnpike roads across the mountains, connecting these rivers with the four corresponding Western rivers, and the improvement of roads to Detroit, St. Louis and New Orleans; III., inland navigation connecting the "North River" with Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario, with a canal around Niagara to connect with the upper lakes; IV., a sufficient number of local improvements in the interior, not specified, consisting either of roads or canals to do substantial justice and give general satisfaction to localities not immediately benefited by the improvements specified. The annual permanent revenue of the United States was at that time some \$14,000,000, with an expenditure of not to exceed \$8,500,000. The surplus of \$5,500,000 was expected to pay for the improvements, to which it was proposed to devote \$20,000,000. Owing to the difficulty of crossing a state with a national road or canal the Executive recommended the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution. At that time the only work undertaken by the United States to which the assent of the states had been obtained was the road from Cumberland to Brownsville.

With Secretary Gallatin's letter were transmitted to Congress communications from B. H. Latrobe and Robert Fulton containing much interesting practical information on the subject considered.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Hist, now engaged in surveying on the coast of Cuba, has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

The U.S.S. Eagle, now engaged in surveying on the coast of Haiti, has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

The U.S.S. New York, Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne, arrived at Toulon, France, May 13, from Gibraltar, en route for the Orient, where she will become the flagship of Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, replacing the protected cruiser Charleston.

The Montgomery has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet. The Rodgers will be loaned to the Massachusetts Naval Militia, instead of the Dupont, as was originally intended.

The Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy has recommended the final acceptance of the submarine boat Snapper. Several hours were spent by the board at Boston on May 16 in looking over the craft and in going over certain records and papers.

A small fire occurred in the marine barracks at the navy yard, New York, May 18, which was promptly put out before it did any damage.

The tug Penacook has been detached from duty at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and assigned to duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. The tug Apache has been detached from duty at the navy yard, New York, and assigned to duty at the Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Flusser, Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, has been covering herself with glory in her trials this week off Rockland, Me. She made an average speed of 32.79 knots in five runs over the measured mile at that place under the supervision of the Board of Inspection and Survey. The average of the contractor's speed at the same place was 32.63. We believe this is the highest speed ever made by a naval vessel with either a naval crew or with a contractor's crew, after corrections for tidal current were applied. At any rate, it is the highest we have heard of.

Other runs are to be made, and tests to determine the relative value as courses for the official acceptance trials of vessels constructed for the U.S. Navy of the Rockland, Provincetown and Delaware Breakwater mile courses. On May 18 the battleship Michigan was sent over the measured mile course off Rockland for twenty successive runs, varying in speed from twelve knots to better than nineteen knots. Her fastest is unofficially reported at 19.54 knots, which exceeds by more than half a knot the fastest mile she made in the builders' acceptance standardization trial. During her trial on May 19 the Michigan made her highest mile at the rate of 19.96 knots an hour, an increase of .42. For this mile the maximum number of propeller revolutions was 125.17 to the minute. The average speed of the five highest trials of the twenty-four which the battleship made on May 19 was 19.389 knots an hour, with 125.145 propeller revolutions to the minute. The mean horsepower developed during these five miles was 18,681.

Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and a party of Navy officers went to the proving grounds at Indian Head May 16 to witness a gunnery test. An armor plate target had been erected on the old naval ram Katahdin. Several shots were fired from a 12-inch gun at the target, and also against the curved deck of the ram. The range was from 6,000 to 8,000 yards. The purpose of the experiment was to determine the angle of impact and penetration of armor piercing projectiles at battle ranges.

At the last practice of the Pacific Fleet, held in the Santa Barbara Channel a few weeks ago, where the ships, rolling in the open sea, steamed at full speed and fired at targets being towed at full speed in the opposite direction, the U.S.S. Maryland, it is unofficially reported, scored eight hits in eight shots from the 8-inch guns in its after turret.

To Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain, U.S.N., is due the credit for having taken the first big battleship into the inner harbor of Annapolis, Md. This feat was accomplished May 16 by Commander Brittain, who took the Massachusetts safely to anchor off the Santee. She draws 26½ feet, and is the first large battleship to be brought inside the harbor. Former commanders of big ships ordered to the Academy had been content to anchor three miles away, and make all trips to shore and transport all mail and supplies in launches over this distance. Although the channel was designed for the very purpose of getting big ships to the dock, and was finished five years ago, it has never before been navigated by a first class battleship. Commander Brittain is the youngest officer in the Navy in command of a first class battleship, and both he and his officers have received many well deserved compliments for their nautical skill. The channel through which the Massachusetts was navigated was 30 feet deep, 150 feet wide and three and a half miles long, with two turns.

Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., who has charge of the construction of the new battleship Florida, which was launched on May 12, in speaking at the dinner given by the workmen employed at the navy yard, New York, said that when the Florida was launched she was 66.1-3 per cent. finished, while the Connecticut, her predecessor, was only 53 per cent. completed when she was launched. Constructor Baxter stated that the Florida had been built at a much faster rate than the Connecticut, and that if the same speed had been made on the new ship she would have been only 28 per cent. completed, and would have only weighed 4,732 tons when she took to the water, instead of her actual 8,741 tons. The Constructor said that the progress in ship development has not only been made in the material, but in the men, who one and all have shown that they have never forgotten a single thing they learned, but instead have added knowledge day by day, until they stand the greatest force of skilled mechanics of any navy yard throughout the United States. Captain Baxter declared that the men will keep up the pace they have set, which opened the eyes of the whole world. He said that they lead the rest of the world-wide mechanics in the art of building ships, and if present appearances count for anything they will continue to lead indefinitely.

One hundred and two cadets of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School went aboard the U.S.S. Ranger at Boston, Mass., May 17, for a preliminary cruise in the bay. Repairs and alterations have been completed, and during this short cruise headquarters will be estab-

lished at Provincetown. The boat returns to Boston on May 25. The reception to Governor Draper will be held on board the schoolship on May 26, and the start for the foreign cruise will be made on June 2.

Officers of the U.S.S. New York were the guests of Admiral de Jonquieres and the officers of the French squadron at a brilliant ball given on the battleship Patrie at Toulon, France, May 14. The sailors have also enjoyed shore leave. Some men made a flying trip to Paris. Others went to Geneva, Marseilles, Nice and Monte Carlo. Officers have been making rounds of official visits to the French warships in the harbor, and French and American sailors have been making merry in the cafes along the quays. The matinee dansante on the New York May 19 was favored with fine weather, and was a most successful affair. Many of the city's most prominent citizens attended. The affair was given by Commander Jayne and his officers in return for the courtesies received from the French fleet. Among the Americans present was Mrs. Marshall, wife of Lieutenant Commander Marshall, U.S. Navy. Three sailors from the New York, while returning to their vessel May 19 had an encounter with three French sailors in the "red light" district. One of the Americans, named Adams, received a stab wound in the hip, but was not dangerously wounded. One Frenchman was arrested.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

After a conference between Secretary Meyer and a number of the members of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, the Naval Appropriation bill, which was pending before the Senate Committee, was withdrawn by the committee and given reconsideration by the committee on Wednesday, May 18. On Thursday, May 19, it was re-reported to the Senate with two important amendments. One provides for the abolition of the Bureau of Equipment, and gives Secretary Meyer an opportunity to carry out his reorganization plan. The amendment authorizes the Secretary to distribute among the other bureaus the duties of the Bureau of Equipment. The text of this amendment is as follows: "Distribution of duties: The duties assigned by law to the Bureau of Equipment shall be distributed among the other bureaus and officers of the Navy Department in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy shall consider expedient and proper, and the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized and directed to assign and transfer to said other bureaus and offices, respectively, all available funds heretofore and hereby appropriated for the Bureau of Equipment and such civil employees of the bureau as are authorized by law, and when such distribution of duties, funds and employees shall have been completed the Bureau of Equipment shall be discontinued."

The other amendment, while general in its character, is designed to authorize the retirement of Paymaster General Rogers as rear admiral at the highest shore duty pay. The text of this amendment is as follows: "The pay and allowances of chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department shall be the highest shore duty pay and allowances of the grade of rear admiral; and staff officers of the Navy who are now serving or shall hereafter serve as chief of bureau in the Navy Department and are eligible for retirement after thirty years' service, shall have, while on the active list, the rank, title and emoluments of a chief of bureau, in the same manner as is already provided by statute law for such officers upon retirement by reason of age or length of service."

These two provisions are offered as a compromise between the friends of Secretary Meyer and Paymaster General Rogers. While the Secretary is given a free rein under the former amendment to carry out his reorganization plans, the Paymaster General is permitted to retire at the close of this month with the rank which is in keeping with the service he has rendered the Navy.

An amendment which provides that not more than one battleship shall be built by the same contracting party was inserted in the bill upon the motion of Senator Penrose. This, it is claimed, will distribute the work in a manner so as to ensure the prompt construction of the new vessels.

The paragraph relating to paymasters' clerks is amended to include the italicized clause as here given: "All paymasters' clerks shall, while holding appointment in accordance with law, receive the same pay and allowances and have the same rights of retirement as warrant officers of like length of service in the Navy."

To the appropriation for the Portsmouth Navy Yard is added this: "To repair the old highway bridge connecting the navy yard with the mainland, \$7,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

The total for public works at navy yards and stations is reduced to \$6,041,250.

The Senate on May 20 took up the Naval Appropriation bill as reported with amendments for \$140,000 for wharves at Key West and \$40,000 for rifle range at Charleston. There was no serious opposition until the "Increase of Navy" on page 58. At this point Senator Burton proposed an amendment reducing the naval program to one battleship. Senator Clay, of Georgia, led in the attack upon the recommendation of the Navy Department. In support of the one battleship Senator Clay quoted frequently from utterances of Senator Hale when the latter was chairman of the Naval Committee. He also quoted former President Roosevelt as saying that one battleship is sufficient to maintain the present strength of the Navy.

In response to a question from Senator Clay as to the cost of battleships, Senator Hale predicted that neither of the ships authorized by the bill as it came from the House can be built for less than \$18,000,000. Senator Clay was contending that new ships will cost \$16,000,000 each, but Senator Hale raised his estimates. Chairman Perkins controverted this by a statement that they would not cost in excess of \$11,000,000 each. Senator Hale insisted that in the next recommendations of the General Board larger ships will be demanded.

The Charlotte (N.C.) Observer says: "The fact that a young Kentuckian has been rejected by an Army enlistment officer because of excessive height suggests the consideration mentioned by an Italian military writer as quoted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. This writer remarked that the small size of the Japanese gave them a decided advantage in modern war by causing them to present small targets; that they had an advantage of one-third in this respect over the tall and bulky Russians. Undoubtedly many a man survived our Civil War who with a few inches more stature would have been slain."

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George F. Elliott Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are changes in the location of vessels of the Navy later than those in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Dixie and Severn, arrived May 17 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Wolverine, arrived May 17 at Detroit, Mich.
Cleveland and Chattanooga, arrived May 17 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
Pompey, arrived May 18 at Guam.
Pennock, sailed May 17 from the navy yard, New York, for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Vulcan, arrived May 18 at Newport News, Va.
Dolphin, sailed May 18 from New York for the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Salem, arrived May 18 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound.
Birmingham, sailed May 18 from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Island, for Hampton Roads, Va.
Albany, sailed May 18 from Grays Harbor, Wash., for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
De Long, sailed May 19 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C.
Chester, arrived May 19 at Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Albany, arrived at Bremerton, Wash., May 19.
Dolphin, arrived at Washington, D.C., May 19.
Brutus, sailed from Key West for Hampton Roads May 13.
Wilmington and Callao, sailed from Swatow for Hong Kong May 20.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 17, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

John K. Barton, now a captain on the retired list of the Navy, to be Engineer-in-Chief, with the rank of rear admiral, on the retired list of the Navy, from Dec. 22, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved May 6, 1910.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade: Louis P. Davis and John M. Smallie.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Louis P. Davis to be a lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1910, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 18, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. William H. H. Southerland to be a rear admiral.
Comdr. George R. Clark to be a captain.
Lieut. Comdr. Henry A. Wiley to be a commander.
Ensign William E. Eberle to be a lieutenant (junior grade).
Asst. Surg. Frank H. Stibbens to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Midshipman Carl T. Osburn to be an ensign.
The following named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy: Michael J. Torlinski, Leslie E. Bratton, William E. Sherlock, Jr., Charles S. Keller, Harold H. Ritter, Elmo H. Williams, Frederick T. Stevenson, George N. Barker, Newton L. Nichols, Louis C. Scheible, Schuyler F. Heim, George M. Dallas, Edmund D. Almy, John H. Condit and Charles McK. Lynch.

G.O. 65, MAY 4, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes an extract from that portion of the act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, providing for the pay of the Female Nurse Corps of the Army, and says:

"As the Act of May 13, 1908, provides that 'The superintendent, chief nurses, and nurses (of the Female Nurse Corps of the Navy) shall respectively receive the same pay, allowances, emoluments, and privileges as are now or may hereafter be provided by or in pursuance of law for the Nurse Corps (female) of the Army,' the Department directs that from and after March 23, 1910, the date of approval of this act the members of the Female Nurse Corps of the Navy be credited with the pay and allowances provided for above."

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 13.—Ensign C. A. Jones detached duty Franklin; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., connection Navy Rifle Team.

Ensign E. G. Allen detached duty Marietta; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., connection Naval Rifle Team.

Midn. D. C. Patterson, Jr.; detached duty Idaho; to duty Hartford.

Midn. H. H. Porter detached duty Vermont; to duty Hartford.

Midn. J. James detached duty New Hampshire; to duty Hartford.

Midn. P. B. Haines detached duty Kansas; to duty Hartford.

Midn. W. W. Smith detached duty Michigan; to duty Hartford.

Midn. C. C. Davis detached duty New Jersey; to duty Hartford.

Paymr. F. K. Perkins detached duty Washington; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. G. P. Auld detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Washington.

P.A. Paymr. E. H. Tricon detached duty Philadelphia; to duty Pennsylvania.

Chief Gun. T. S. Aveson to duty works William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, connection fitting cut Wyoming, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Carr. C. J. Kerr discharged treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; to duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Carp. T. O. Covell detached duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to duty Indiana.

Paymr. Clerk F. C. Miller appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Philadelphia, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk G. B. Sanborn appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Washington, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk N. B. Olsen appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Pennsylvania, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk E. McKenna appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, settle accounts Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

MAY 14.—Capt. E. Lloyd, Jr., commissioned a captain in the Navy from Feb. 20, 1910.

Capt. J. K. Barton, retired, detached duty as member of the Naval Examining Board, navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Capt. W. M. Parks detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty as member of the Naval Examining Board, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. G. E. Burd detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., as engineer officer.

Comdr. E. J. Beach detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., as engineer officer.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Watson detached duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo.; to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Cole to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. J. D. Little to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut. S. B. Thomas to duty Wisconsin as senior engineer officer.

P.A. Surg. J. B. Kaufman commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from March 24, 1909.

Paymr. C. Conard detached duty Bureau of Supplies and

Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty Nebraska.

Paymr. J. D. Robnett detached duty Nebraska and wait orders.

Paymr. T. W. Leutze detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Blan. G. Cullen detached duty Hist; to duty Newark.

Chief Mach. F. G. Sprengel commissioned a chief machinist in the Navy from Sept. 19, 1909.

Paymr. Clerk D. H. Garrison appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Nebraska, revoked.

MAY 15.—SUNDAY.

MAY 16.—Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Manion detached duty Naval Station, Guam, M.I.; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Lieut. R. B. Coffey detached duty Wisconsin; to duty New Hampshire.

Ensign R. W. Spofford, upon expiration of sick leave, to duty Wisconsin.

Act. Civil Engr. R. M. Warfield detached duty Naval Station, Guam, M.I.; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Chief Blan. W. Juraschka detached duty Independence; to duty Glacier.

Blan. M. H. Eldridge detached duty Glacier; to temporary duty Independence.

Mach. J. P. Richter to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAY 17.—Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Clark, Jr., detached duty as fleet engineer, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on California; to duty navy yard, New York, as inspection officer.

Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Theelen detached duty Washington; to duty as fleet engineer, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on California.

Lieut. Comdr. S. E. W. Kittelle to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., as inspection officer.

Ensign R. R. Stewart detached duty command Worden; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., connection Navy Rifle Team.

Ensign W. W. Lawrence detached duty New Jersey; to duty Marietta.

Ensign W. L. Beck detached duty New Jersey; to duty Rhode Island.

Ensign C. McC. McGill to duty Georgia.

Ensign J. W. Barnett, Jr., detached duty Macdonough; to duty Hartford.

Midn. E. H. Loftin detached duty Missouri; to duty Marietta.

Midn. M. J. Torlinski detached duty New Jersey; to duty Wisconsin.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Dodge detached duty California; to continue treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gun. L. E. Bruce, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to duty Pennsylvania.

Chief Carp. C. L. Bennett to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerk O. A. Davis appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

MAY 18.—Midshipman R. S. Fay detached duty Missouri; to duty Kansas.

Midshipman P. W. Northcroft detached duty Missouri; to duty Delaware.

Midshipmen C. S. Yost, L. E. Lindsay, J. S. Hatcher and B. V. McCandlish detached duty New Jersey; to duty Delaware.

Midshipmen E. G. Haas, A. Barney and W. J. Carver detached duty Missouri; to duty North Dakota.

Chief Carp. M. B. Pollock detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., and will continue treatment at the naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Pharm. J. F. Pearson detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to duty Solace.

Pharm. T. W. Scott detached duty Solace, and will continue treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

May 19.—Midshipman H. H. Ritter detached duty New Jersey; to duty Reid.

Act. Asst. Surg. E. P. Halton appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from May 16, 1910.

Fay Insp. J. J. Cheatham to duty navy yard, New York, as general storekeeper.

Paymr. G. Brown, Jr., detached duty Maryland; to home and wait orders.

Blan. W. A. Macdonald detached duty Philadelphia, navy yard, New York; to duty Maryland.

Paymr. E. O. Tobey detached duty navy yard, New York; to duty Maryland.

yard, Puget Sound, to duty Glacier.

Blan. J. E. Cartwright detached duty Glacier; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk J. C. Walter appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Maryland, revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 12.—First Lieut. H. T. Swain to Washington, D.C., report to president, marine examining board, marine barracks, May 16, 1910.

First Lieut. C. B. Matthews detached command marine detachment, U.S.S. Hancock, upon reporting of relief, to Marine Corps Rifle Range, Stump Neck, Md.

First Lieut. S. S. Lee to marine camp of rifle instruction, Wakefield, Mass., for special temporary duty.

MAY 13.—Col. W. P. Biddle appointed president of marine examining board, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., to convene May 16, 1910.

Capt. L. M. Gulick and Capt. W. H. Clifford appointed members of marine examining board, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., to convene May 16, 1910.

Capt. D. C. McDougal detached Marine Corp Rifle Range, Stump Neck, Md., to marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Capt. R. P. Williams detached marine barracks, Washington, D.C., to duty American Legation Guard, Peking, China.

Second Lieut. A. J. White appointed recorder of marine examining board, to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., May 16, 1910.

MAY 14.—Capt. Chandler Campbell detached duty marine barracks, naval station, Honolulu, T.H., to command marine detachment, U.S.S. Maryland, relieving 1st Lieutenant Powers.

First Lieut. W. C. Powers, Jr., detached command marine detachment, U.S.S. Maryland, upon reporting of relief, to marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. E. L. Bigler detached naval prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to Peking, China, for duty as Attaché to American Legation as student of Chinese language.

First Lieut. J. P. Wilcox detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., to duty American Legation Guard, Peking, China.

First Lieut. A. A. Racicot, Jr., detached duty marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to command marine detachment, U.S.S. Hancock.

Second Lieut. S. P. Budd, Jr., detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to duty American Legation Guard, Peking, China.

Second Lieut. A. S. Haffey detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., to marine barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Second Lieut. C. E. Nutting detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to marine barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MAY 16.—Major A. S. McElmore, A.A. and I., to Washington, D.C., and report in person to major general, commandant.

First Lieut. W. M. Small detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., to naval prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Second Lieut. W. S. Harrison detached headquarters, U.S. M.C., to recruiting duty in District of Kansas City, Mo.

MAY 17.—Capt. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., detached American Legation Guard, Peking, China, to duty as Attaché to American Legation for study of Chinese language.

Second Lieut. W. S. Harrison to take charge Recruiting District Missouri, in addition to his other duty.

MAY 18.—First Lieut. A. M. Watson detached recruiting duty, St. Louis, Mo., to American Legation Guard, Peking, China.

First Lieut. W. T. Hoadley appointed judge advocate of general court-martial, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., vice 1st Lieut. Pratt, relieved.

Second Lieut. R. S. Geiger detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MAY 19.—Col. F. J. Moses appointed member examining board at Washington, vice Capt. W. H. Clifford, relieved. Capt. J. H. A. Day detached U.S.S. New Jersey when placed on reserve; to the navy yard, Boston, also to temporary duty at summer conference, Naval War College.

Capt. E. A. Greene detached U.S.S. Missouri when placed in reserve; to navy yard, Washington.

First Lieut. E. B. Miller detached navy yard, Washington; to Naval Academy.

First Lieut. C. F. Williams report to president Marine Examining Board, Washington, 10 a.m., May 23.

Second Lieut. E. O. Williams detached U.S.S. Missouri; to U.S.S. North Dakota.

Second Lieut. E. C. Williams detached Washington; to U.S.S. Delaware.

Second Lieut. A. A. Cunningham detached U.S.S. New Jersey; to Naval Academy.

S.O. 34, MAY 13, 1910, U.S.M.C.

Announces the names of officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen, under the Small-arms Firing Regulations, U.S.A., as adopted by the U.S.M.C.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth C. Ross, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MAY 7.—Second Lieut. F. A. Nichols detached from the Onondaga and ordered to the Forward.

MAY 11.—Second Lieut. W. F. Towle granted sixty days' leave commencing July 1, 1910.

MAY 12.—First Lieut. E. A. Mead granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. C. H. Jones detached from the Algonquin and ordered to the Onondaga.

First Lieut. B. L. Brockway granted thirty days' extension of leave.

MAY 13.—Second Lieut. W. F. Prall granted four days' leave.

Second Lieut. H. E. Rideout granted twenty days' leave en route to the Gresham.

MAY 14.—Second Lieut. F. A. Nichols granted ten days' leave en route to the Forward.

Second Lieut. J. R. Besse granted seven days' leave en route to the McCulloch.

MAY 16.—First Lieut. H. H. Wolf granted three days' leave commencing May 18.

MAY 17.—Third Lieut. W. P. Wishaar granted three days' leave commencing May 21.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. H. J. Kerr granted ten days' leave en route to Mohawk, under orders of April 16.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Odendahl granted thirty days' leave, to commence upon the return to duty of Lieut. of Engrs. H. J. Kerr.

The nomination of John S. Baylis, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service, was confirmed by the Senate on May 18, 1910.

The following officers have been selected to serve on the Revenue Cutter Itasca during its practice cruise with the cadets, which will begin on June 7: Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, 1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, executive officer; 2d Lieut. R. W. Dempwolf, navigating officer; 2d Lieut. J. V. Parker and J. J. Hutton, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. N. Wood, 3d Lieut. of Engrs. P. B. Eaton and Asst. Surg. H. J. Warner.

It is expected that the provision in the Sundry Civil bill for \$150, to be expended in providing medals for excellence in marksmanship, will greatly stimulate rifle practice among the men, and even among the officers.

The farewell dance of the officers and cadets of the School of Instruction was held at Arundel Cove, Md., on May 14. A party of guests from Washington and Baltimore were transported from Baltimore on the Guthrie.

The cutter Forward has completely removed an obstruction to navigation a mile southwest of Tennessee Reef, near Key West, Fla. The Forward also went to the aid of the bark Dagry, stranded on Marquesas Key, Fla.

A new type of scuttle butt is to be installed on the Apache, which is being overhauled at Arundel Cove. In the old days a cup was used for drinking water, and every man drank from the same cup, dipping up the water from the inside of the butt. By a new sanitary device, when a sailor wants a drink of water, he presses a spring and the water is forced through a hose with a nozzle. The lips of the drinker are not supposed to touch the nozzle, and thus all danger of contagion is removed. This improvement is in line with the numerous efforts to do away with the promiscuity of the public drinking cup. In railway stations and other public places there is a penny slot apparatus by which a new cup is given to a drinker, which he can crumple up and throw away after use.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. Alexander Dennett, retired, of Kittery, Me., and 1st Lieut. P. W. Lauriat, of the cutter Gresham, have been among the recent visitors at the Department in Washington.

The Seminole has arrived from her station in the Delaware at Newport News, where prospective bidders will have opportunity to examine the vessel and submit proposals for repairs to the hull and machinery. The repairs on the McCulloch are progressing satisfactorily. The Onondaga will probably leave the depot at Arundel Cove, Md., toward the close of this month for general overhauling and repairs at whatever yard the awarding of the contract may specify.

The Manning sailed on May 20 from Port Townsend for Behring Sea. She has on board Capt. Daniel P. Foley, who will command the Patrol Fleet, and Capt. of Engrs. Eugene P. Webber. This is the last ship of the season to leave for northern waters.

It has been decided that one of the new revenue cutters, soon to be built, will be stationed in the Gulf of Mexico and the other on the Pacific coast. A board has been in session in the office of the Superintendent of Construction and Repair, Baltimore, for the purpose of making recommendations relative to the building of these two vessels.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACQUHNET—Capt. O. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. South Baltimore; Md.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
ARCTA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. On Arctic cruise.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—1st Lieut. S. P. Edmonds. At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
HUBSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. Arundel Cove, Md.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. V. Bradley. New York.
MANNING—Capt. G. L. Carden. On Alaska cruise.
MORAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Lieut. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Canwell. Norfolk, Va.
PAMUNTO—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Newbern, N.C.
PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. On Alaska cruise.
RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Sitka, Alaska.
SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Wilmington, N.C.
SENORA—Capt. G. O. Carline. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Bering Sea cruise.

SNOWHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Neath Bay, Wash.
THETIS—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Honolulu, Hawaii.
TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINNIMMETT—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.
WINDOM—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Galveston, Tex.
WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 16, 1910.

Sunday evening, May 8, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a very delightful supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr. Monday afternoon the band of the Artillery post serenaded Miss Peyton and Miss Harlow, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder. The Euchre Club met on May 10 at Mrs. Booth's; prizes were won by Mmes. King, Guilfoyle, Nicholson, Schenck and Ward.

The ball game between Junction City and the 6th Field Artillery on May 11 ended in favor of the Junction City team, 4 to 0; each nine has now won one game. Thursday afternoon, the 12th, the Artillery polo team played against the school team and beat them 9 to 1.

Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Danford and Lieutenant King at dinner. Major David M. King, Ord. Dept., who is making inspection trips to Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Russell, has been kept very busy during his stay at this post. He arrived last Tuesday, Mrs. King accompanying him. They are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Butler. Dinners have been given them by Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. Nicholson, Colonel Hunter, 7th Cav., left for a visit to his mother to be absent a week or ten days. Lieut. C. A. Bach left for the East on the 11th to visit his father, who is seriously ill.

Lieut. C. Parker and four non-commissioned officers of the 6th Field Artillery have been recommended to accompany Batteries A and B, Missouri National Guard, on a ten days' march this summer. The detail was asked for by the Adjutant General of the state. The 6th Artillery polo team will play in the Midland Polo Championship Tournament, to be held in Kansas City from June 13 to 16. It has been decided by General Ward that Troops E and M, 7th Cav., will remain at the post, while that regiment is absent at maneuvers, to keep the ground in good condition for the encampment of the Militia officers during June.

On Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a reception and dance in Artillery Hall to the officers and ladies of the 6th Field Artillery. During the intermission a large punch bowl, filled with champagne, was brought into the reception room, and Colonel Hoyle made a few remarks, very beautifully expressed, announcing the engagement of his youngest daughter, Miss Margaret Hoyle, to Lieut. Harvey Douglas Higley, 6th Field Art., and requested all present to join him in wishing them all manner of happiness. It is understood the wedding will take place Sept. 2.

Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon gave a bridge party Friday evening. The prize-winners were Mrs. Danford and Mrs. Sloan. Lieutenants Herr and Danford. Saturday evening Lieutenant Elliot gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Miss Pickland, Mr. Commiskey, Lieutenants Williams and Lahm.

Saturday the polo team of the school played against the 7th Cavalry; score, 10 to 1, against the 7th.

One of the most enjoyable dances of the season was the ball poudré given on Saturday evening. Those invited to receive were Gen. and Mrs. Ward, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. Cammeron. The 6th Field Artillery band played beautiful music; it is not too much to say there isn't a better band in the Army and few can equal it. The officers wore the white uniform. A beautiful luncheon was given Saturday by Mrs. Sloan; her guests were Miss Ward, the Misses Hoyle, Miss Warren and Miss Lloyd.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 12, 1910.

With the return of many officers of the cruisers from their extended leaves this navy yard is becoming gay again. Last Wednesday the officers of Mare Island entertained at a hop in the sail loft in honor of the visiting officers attached to the several ships at the yard, the first hop for a long time. Commencing this afternoon, the band will play on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at the officers' reading room, and matinee dances will accordingly be held on these afternoons; while aboard the Independence Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood has again introduced the custom of dancing on the deck on those afternoons. Last summer the ships of the Pacific Fleet became famous for their matinee dances. Wednesday night's hop was largely attended and was preceded by a number of dinners. Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry was host aboard the West Virginia for many of the older residents of the yard. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. D. Gatewood entertained at dinner, complimentary to the latter's sister, Miss Genevieve Pattiani, of Alameda, and her fiancé, Ensign Allen G. Olson. Others present were the Misses Painter, of Alameda, Lieut. Comdr. Emmett H. Pollock and Lieut. L. R. Leahy. On the following day Ensign Olson entertained at luncheon aboard the Vicksburg in honor of Miss Pattiani, and later Midshipman Ernest L. Gunther gave a tea in honor of Miss Pattiani and Ensign Olson aboard the West Virginia. Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger entertained at dinner on Wednesday, the entire party later attending the hop. Surg. and Mrs. Kindelberger's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Blue, Comdr. and Mrs. Koester, Paymr. and Mrs. Bonaffon, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Knox. Mrs. Giles B. Harber was hostess at a pretty luncheon aboard the California Thursday for Madame Irwin, Mrs. Randolph Dickinson, Mrs. John Irwin, jr., Mrs. E. B. Underwood, Mrs. G. C. Thorpe, Mrs. H. J. Ziegemeier, Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. E. L. Graham and Mrs. F. B. Gatewood.

Major George C. Thorpe, of the California, and Mrs. Thorpe have taken an attractive house in Vallejo for the summer. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. J. Ziegemeier have also taken a house in Vallejo. Med. Insp. J. D. Gatewood, one of the fleet officers now here, is an uncle of Asst. Naval Constr. E. D. Gatewood. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons entertained at a large dinner on Friday evening.

Mrs. Dudley W. Knox, formerly Miss Lily McCalla, received a telegram the 6th, notifying her of the sudden death of her father, Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, at Santa Barbara that morning. Mrs. Knox left on the morning overland for the south. Commander Knox also went south for the funeral, which was held on Sunday, the remains being cremated in accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased officer. Mrs. McCalla, Mrs. Knox and Miss Stella McCalla left for the East, taking the ashes to Arlington Cemetery.

Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickinson entertained at dinner Saturday, the 7th, for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harber, the affair over which Mrs. Dickinson has presided for several months, owing to the illness of her mother, Mrs. Tarkington Smith, of Washington, D.C., who was stricken with paralysis while on a visit here. Mrs. Smith is now able to spend several hours in the garden each day. Those asked to meet Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harber were Rear Admiral Osterhaus, Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Miss Virginia Dickinson and Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Pollock. Three tables of bridge followed. Miss Pattiani left on Monday for Alameda and Mrs. F. B. Gatewood on the same day for a week at Carmel-by-the-Sea. Mrs. Walter Greer was the hostess at an informal tea at the Palace in San Francisco for a coterie of debutantes. Paymr. and Mrs. Greer are making their home in San Francisco, as the former is on duty at Yerba Buena.

Mrs. Wade, of New Jersey, has arrived for an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Gordon. Another new arrival is Mrs. Chambers, mother of Civil Engineer Chambers, who is to spend the summer with him. Paymr. and Mrs. Bonaffon entertained at dinner last evening for Capt. and Mrs. Blue,

Comdr. and Mrs. Koester, Surg. and Mrs. Kindelberger and Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin. Last evening Miss Nina Blow, who is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Charles M. Ray, entertained in honor of Mrs. Harber at a pretty bridge party. Four tables of bridge were played and the places were marked by dainty Chinese fans and Chinese tassels for book marks. The prizes were won by Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Graham, Rear Admiral Osterhaus and Colonel Dickinson. Others present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harber, Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Dickinson, Lieutenant Graham, Captain Dodd, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Emily Cutts and Commander Stone.

Mrs. Harber expects to leave next week for a short sojourn at Byron Springs. Major John T. Myers, who underwent another operation at the Adler Sanitarium in San Francisco a short time ago, is now convalescent and with Mrs. Myers is visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Cutts. Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus is expected at the yard about May 18. Ensign Charles Conway Hartigan and his bride have returned from their brief honeymoon and are staying in Vallejo. Mrs. Garth, of New York, has returned to Vallejo, after spending some months in Coronado, to be the guest of Mrs. C. E. Smith. Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson has quite recovered and expects to go to Annapolis to attend the commencement exercises at the Naval Academy. Her son, Midshipman Lorain Anderson, is among this year's class.

The gunboat Vicksburg sailed this afternoon for Panama, where she is expected to remain for several months, being eventually relieved by the Yorktown. It is reported that she will then go to Honolulu. Capt. E. A. Anderson, Naval Constr. H. T. Wright and Civil Engr. Frank Chambers have completed the tests of the caisson and captains of the new drydock and it is understood that everything proved satisfactory. Work has been commenced on the construction of another wooden barge, to cost several thousand dollars. Probably a dozen barges of this type will be constructed. Authority has been received to again take up the work on the proposed \$75,000 building near the head of the new dock, work on which was stopped nearly a year ago. It is badly needed as a workshop.

The collier Justin, Captain Meriwether commanding, arrived this week for stores and provisions for the mosquito fleet.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 15, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Wilson were hosts at a very beautiful dancing party May 12, in honor of Count Alfred de Puyfontaine, of Paris. The post hall was elaborately decorated with French and American flags, as a compliment to the Count, and a profusion of Shasta daisies and red carnations, tall palms and potted plants. The 11th Infantry band furnished excellent music, and a delicious buffet supper was served. Among those invited from the post were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hoyt, Col. and Mrs. Dyer, Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, Col. and Mrs. Appel, Majors Macomb and Devore, Capt. and Mrs. Carnahan, Capt. and Mrs. Wells, Capt. and Mrs. Longan, Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Capt. and Mrs. Myer, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Horn, Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, Captains Craigie, Talbot, Newbold and McGraw, the Misses Williams, Fernandes, Keating, Griffiths and Davis, Lieutenants Watson, Weaver, Lykes, Winterburn, Milbourne, Erwin, Kirkwood, Hodges, Amory, McClelland and Holderness and many town guests.

P. A. Surg. George L. Wickes, U.S.N., left May 8 for San Francisco to join the cruiser Albany en route to the Philippines. Mrs. Wickes will spend the summer with her parents, Col. and Mrs. A. H. Appel and join Surgeon Wickes in the autumn.

Monday, May 7, the 11th Infantry Club threw open its doors and extended its hospitality to the ladies of the regiment. The club is to have "ladies' night" every other Monday. It has recently been renovated and newly furnished throughout in mission style, and with pretty curtains and draperies is very cosy and attractive. Capt. Earl C. Carnahan is president and Lieut. Emil V. Outrer secretary. They are both to be congratulated upon their efforts and the success of the evening.

Automobile races were held in Cheyenne on the speedway May 11. Barney Oldfield was the star attraction. The post attended en masse and enjoyed some very exciting races and saw several records broken.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, May 10, 1910.

The garrison is at last filled with its full quota of officers. After the two years' tour in the islands, as many as were entitled to leaves took advantage of them, and this last week has seen the return of Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Biddle, Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner, Lieut. George Dillman, A. J. Woude and Lieut. and Mrs. Rodman Butler. Major and Mrs. Sands are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Jones. Colonel Hunter spent a day with Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith, and Mrs. Harrison Dodge is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Butler. Col. Alexander Rodgers has been relieved from duty with the experimental troop at Rock Island, and is again in command of the 1st fort.

There was a well attended informal hop on Friday evening, the first since the arrival of the regiment at Des Moines. Mrs. Koch was hostess at a luncheon for Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Ogilvie, of Des Moines, on Wednesday. The Commercial Club, of Des Moines, was entertained at an enjoyable smoker on Saturday night, given by the Officers' Club; this is the first of a series of entertainments planned for the Des Moines people.

Lieut. Oscar Foley has returned from South Dakota with a carload of polo ponies. Among other visitors in the garrison are Mrs. and Miss Brooks, of Washington, D.C., the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson.

The officers' baseball team was defeated by the Des Moines Country Club team in their first game on Saturday, with the score 8-5. Capt. Lawrence P. Butler, 4th Inf., is here on temporary duty for the target season. Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe will leave very shortly for Fort Ethan Allen on duty connected with the Army shoot.

Fort Des Moines will soon lose a number of the officers: Captain Lott has been detailed to attend the school at Leavenworth; Lieutenant Joyce to Columbus Barracks on recruiting duty; Lieutenant Jones to West Point as a tactical officer; Lieutenant Butler to Riley for the school there. The friends of Captain Hutchinson will be glad to hear that he is much improved and will soon be out of the General Hospital in Washington.

FORT MCKINLEY, MAINE.

Fort McKinley, Me., May 17, 1910.

The officers and ladies of the post entertained at an informal dance Friday evening, May 13. These hops are becoming an important feature of the garrison social life, and are enjoyed immensely. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Eliot entertained at an informal tea, after which the ladies of the post and their guests enjoyed the evening parade.

On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Monroe left for their new station at Key West Barracks, Fla. They were given a concert by the band. Captain Monroe has a leave of fifteen days, which will be spent with Mrs. Monroe's family at Ossining, N.Y. Major and Mrs. W. W. Reno left Tuesday for a month's visit in the West. On their return they will take the quarters left vacant by Captain Monroe. Capt. and Mrs. Lanham, of Fort Levee, were calling on the post Friday. It is regretted that they are ordered away by the projected transfer of the 1st Co., C.A.C. Captain Lanham goes to Fort Morgan, Ala.

What promised to be a very exciting ball game was played Saturday, the officers of Fort Williams against those of Forts McKinley and Levee. At the end of the second inning the score was 2-2. In the third Williams greatly outclassed McKinley and Levee and continued to do so for the rest of the game. Those who deserve special mention were Lieutenant Biscoe, for his performances between bases; Captain Miller, for his heavy hitting; Lieutenant Sherwood, for his "striking" uniform; Major Reno, for his left-handed curves, and Captain English, for his all-around "classy" playing and helpful coaching.



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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 19, 1910.

The official program of "June week" at the Naval Academy has been announced as follows:

Tuesday, May 31: 10 a.m., reception to Board of Visitors; 10:30 a.m., infantry drill; 2:30 p.m., seamanship drill; 4:30 p.m., reception to members of board at Superintendent's residence; 6:15 p.m., dress parade—presentation of colors for "general excellence."

Wednesday, June 1: 9:15 a.m., street riot and artillery drills; 3 p.m., small-arms practice; 6:15 p.m., dress parade—presentation of sword offered by class of 1871 for excellence in ordnance and gunnery; cup offered by National Society Sons of the Revolution for excellence in practical ordnance and gunnery; cup offered by National Society, D.A.R., for excellence in seamanship and international law; navigation sextant offered by Col. Robert M. Thompson for excellence in practical and theoretical navigation, and medals won in athletic events; dinner to members of board at Superintendent's residence.

Thursday, June 2: 9:15 a.m., battle and physical drills; 3 p.m., torpedo, mine and gunboat drills, fencing; 4:30 p.m., practical engineering; 6:15 p.m., dress parade; 9 p.m., first class german.

Friday, June 3: 10 a.m., graduation exercises; 8:30 p.m., farewell ball to graduates.

The battleship Massachusetts, first of the practice cruise fleet to reach Annapolis, dropped anchor here Friday morning, in command of Comdr. C. B. Brittain. The Massachusetts made a record in entering the Annapolis harbor. She draws 26½ feet and is 70 feet wide. The channel is three and a half miles, 150 feet wide and has two turns. The officers of the ship have received many compliments upon their work. Prof. Henri Marion on Saturday evening gave an illustrated lecture to the midshipmen on the summer cruise.

The following additional midshipmen have been admitted as members of the new fourth class: Philip W. Yostman, Va.; John K. Rose, Texas; Charles G. King, Md.; Arthur H. Henderson, Mich.; Henry W. Hoyt, Fla.; Douglass B. Roben, Mich.; Luther J. Tillery, N.C.; Marshall B. Arnold, Mo.; Grover C. Young, S.C.; F. M. Earle, Vt. Earle entered the Service nine months ago as an apprentice boy. He passed an excellent examination; Congressman Frank Plumey gave him his appointment.

Louis Vaughn, of Texas, who passed a good mental examination for admission, an appointee of Senator Culberson, has been granted an extension of time for another physical examination. He has a fracture of the index finger, occasioned by a blow given to a young colored boy, who brought on the assault by impertinent conduct to Vaughn on the streets of Annapolis a few weeks since.

The U.S.S. Olympia's baseball team, in a game on Sunday at Fort Howard, beat the Army team there by a score of 3 to 6.

Whooping cough is prevalent among the children of the families resident at the Naval Academy.

Proposals were opened for the purchase of old material at the Naval Academy, including metal, bathtubs, etc. The sale was conducted by Pay Dir. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., the general storekeeper at the Academy, and bidders were present from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington and Boston. The total amount received was \$8,796.30.

The Maryland Athletic Club, of Baltimore, and the Navy played baseball here Wednesday. Score: Navy, 1; Md. Athletic, 8.

Mrs. Kear, wife of Lieut. Carleton R. Kear, U.S.N., who was operated upon recently for appendicitis at the naval hospital, is making a fine recovery. Commodore John B. Collins, U.S.N., is also recovering from an operation performed two weeks ago at the same hospital. Midshipman M. K. Goodridge, second class, operated upon for appendicitis, is reported to be doing well.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., is at Carvel Hall for a few days.

Troop B, 15th Cav., under the command of Capt. L. C. Andrews, arrived here on Tuesday on a practice march from Fort Myer. They returned to-day. Their camp proved an attractive place to our citizens. The soldiers were a fine lot of men. The Naval Academy authorities gave them the use of launches to visit the U.S.S. Massachusetts and seats for the game between the Navy and the Maryland Athletics.

The name of Midshipman Earl D. Wilson, who died from injuries received during a football game, will be engraved on the Thompson trophy cup, as the one who has done the most for the promotion of athletics during the year. It is the first time that the name of any but a member of the graduating class had been so placed. That Wilson deserved the honor, quite apart from the fact that he met his death while contending for the Academy on the athletic field, is beyond question. He was a member of the football, baseball, basketball and gymnasium teams and a point winner in boxing.

Midshipman Walter D. Lamont, of New York, has been awarded the athletic association sword as the most proficient athlete of his class. He was captain of the Academy gymnastic team, which did not meet a defeat during the year, and is the all-around expert gymnast of the Academy.

A DAY OF ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

The Baltimore Club and the officers of the Naval Academy played baseball here on Saturday. The teams were: Baltimore Club—Buchanan, 2b.; Scott, s.s.; Bland, 1b.; Wagner, 3b.; Gibson, c.; Brenick, p.; Belt, r.f.; Weeks, c.f.; Macklin, 1b. Officers—Potet, r.f.; Dashiell, 1b. and p.; Weaver, c.; Needham, p. 1b. and s.s.; Berrien, p. and s.s.; Spoford, 2b.; Hepburn, 3b.; Cooke, 1b.; Cox, c.f. Final score: Baltimore Club, 10; Officers, 6.

After trimming Dickinson Saturday afternoon the midshipmen nine won the deciding game of the series of three from their local rivals, St. John's, the score being 5 to 4. Though the collegians outbatted the midshipmen, better fielding and faster work on the bases enabled the latter to win out. The Naval Academy nine were: Erwin, 2b.; Gillam, s.s.; Abbott, 3b.; Callaghan, c.; Neilson, 1b.; Battle, c.f.; Seibert, 1b.; Osburn, r.f.; Anderson, p.

In a field and track meet on Saturday the Naval Academy overwhelmed Lafayette by 85 points to 32. The visitors did not bring a large or well-balanced team and fell easy victims. Dalton's work in the hurdles and Carey's in the dashes were the features. Dalton did the low hurdles in 15 3-5 seconds, two-fifths better than the record, but it was not allowed to stand on account of the hurdles which he toppled. He ran

the high hurdles in 26 3-5 seconds. Carey ran the 100 and 220 dashes in even time, and ran a close second in the quarter, taking thirteen points for his team. The only other first taken by the visitors was in the high jump. In the hammer throw and pole vault the midshipmen made a clean sweep, and took first and second in five other events. Owing to the rains the track was slow.

The Naval Academy inflicted a crushing defeat upon Georgetown on the water Saturday afternoon, the midshipmen's first and second crews both finishing ahead of the visiting crews. The race was for two miles, on the upper course. The winning time was eleven minutes, quite slow, but satisfactory considering the rough sea and headwind. The Navy second boat, not so heavy as the seniors, but quite as experienced and game, finished two and a half lengths behind, and three-quarters of a length ahead of the Georgetown first boat. The second Georgetown boat was about seven lengths behind its first crew. The only real race was between the second Academy crew and Georgetown's senior boat. The first Georgetown crew got the lead, but the second Navy boat in the last quarter of a mile nosed the visitors out. The Georgetown was in physical condition and general rowing ability. The Navy crews:

Naval Academy First Crew: Brown, bow; Weems, 2; Agrell, 3; King, 4; Merring, 5; Griffith, 6; Johnston, 7; Loftin, stroke; Williams, cox.

Naval Academy Second Crew: Tisdale, bow; Ainsworth, 2; Whiting, 3; Meyer, 4; Zenor, 5; Spencer, 6; Meigs, 7; Greenman, stroke; Thompson, cox.

The braves from the Carlisle Indian School showed that they knew something about the game of their forefathers when they defeated the young palefaces of the naval service by 3 to 2, Saturday, in the most exciting lacrosse game ever seen here. The second period was so desperately contested that neither side was able to net the ball. After six minutes of play Lt. John netted the first goal for Carlisle; Jacobs made Carlisle's second score, but the midshipmen evaded the score when McDonald and Young each netted the ball. The score of the half, and of the game, was made by Garlow for Carlisle. The game attracted a big crowd. The gigantic football warrior, Pete Hauser, was on the Indians' defense, but was not particularly successful as a stickman. Jacobs, Lt. John and Bracklin did the best work for the visitors. Captain Brannan, of the Navy team, did fine work in mid-field, and Ford and Young also put up creditable games. The Indians played brilliant individual games and their running and catching were remarkable. The teams:

Carlisle—A. John, Armstrong, Jordan, Bracklin, Hauser, Garlow, L. John, Jocks, Half Town, Clute, Crane, Jacobs.

Naval Academy—La Mountain, Richardson, Sherman, A. H. Gray, Hamilton, Gilmore, Ten Eyck, Sanborn, Ford, Perley, Brannan, Young, McDonald.

The Naval Academy rifle team won from the representatives of the National Guard of the District of Columbia here Saturday afternoon by 2,063 points to 2,001, the contest being one of the finest ever held on the local grounds. Midshipman Ziegler, a new member of the team, was high rifle, with the fine score of 184. Midshipman Kerr got 181, and Midshipman Cobb 180. The local team was drawn from the three lower classes, all of whom will be eligible to shoot in the National Matches this year. Holt made 176 points, the best score obtained by the visitors. Naval Academy: Slow fire—200 yards, 512; 600 yards, 535; 1,000 yards, 489. Rapid fire—200 yards, 527. Total, 2,063. National Guard of the District of Columbia: Slow fire—200 yards, 503; 600 yards, 543; 1,000 yards, 491. Rapid fire—200 yards, 464. Total, 2,001.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., May 18, 1910.

On Wednesday evening the officers and ladies of Fort Banks entertained with a harbor bridge party in honor of Major W. C. Davis, who leaves for Washington this week. Prizes were won by Major and Mrs. Davis. Those present were Colonel Patterson, Miss Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Major and Mrs. Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart, Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Lieut. and Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Stengel, Capt. and Mrs. Long, Miss Marie Long, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Major and Mrs. Davis, Captain Yost, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie, Lieutenants Gallup, Brice and Perego and Dr. Donlan.

Dr. and Mrs. Luke B. Peck have left Boston Harbor for New York city to spend a month's leave before going to the Philippines. Lieut. A. G. Gillespie, of Fort Strong, left Sunday to spend a fifteen days' leave with relatives in Michigan. Mrs. Gillespie will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, of Marblehead. Mrs. Stengel, of Newark, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. P. J. Horton, of Fort Warren, for a week. Chaplain Kunnecke, of Fort Andrews, held services at that post for the first time on Sunday. Most of the garrison turned out. After services Lieut. James Lyon entertained the post with a Welsh rabbit party. Lieut. W. S. Hetrick, C.E., is at Fort Revere this week; he spent Monday night with Lieutenant Lyon, of Fort Andrews. Dr. Sievers has arrived at Fort Warren.

The citizens of the quiet old town of Hull were considerably agitated on Saturday by reports that gold mines had been found near Fort Revere. A rush was made to the spot where workmen were digging for the street department and quite a few secured a piece of the rock that contained gold—real gold—but not a pay streak.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. William Chamberlaine entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Forse and Mrs. Lomax. Other guests were Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. C. J. Bartlett, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Jewell and Mrs. Rowe. After luncheon bridge and croquet were played. Dr. Donlan, of Long Island, entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Greene and Mr. Lannan. Major and Mrs. Davis entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie, Dr. Donlan and Mr. Gallup. Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine entertained Capt. and Mrs. Forse on Monday and Tuesday, Capt. and Mrs. Forse and Bill leaving Tuesday for the South.

On Tuesday the Fort Andrews baseball team played at Fort Revere, winning 16-11. The Fort Banks band played selections between innings. Capt. and Mrs. Long, assisted by Mrs. Newton, served a buffet lunch for the following officers and ladies: Col. Robert Patterson, Major and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Jewell, and Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett, of Fort Banks; Mrs. W. C. Davis, of Fort Strong; Miss Ruth Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Francis Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. C. T. Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Rowe, Lieut. James W. Lyon, and Chaplain Kunnecke, from Fort Andrews;

Miss Dorothy Catlin, Lieutenant Morgan and Midshipman B. K. Muir, from the navy yard; Miss Rogers and Captain McDonald, from Boston, and Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Newton and Lieutenant Norton from Fort Revere.

With the arrival Sunday of the battleship Kansas and destroyers Smith, Preston and Lamson from the trial course off Rockland, Me., there will be a fleet of thirty vessels of all types docked at the Charlestown Navy Yard. This is the first Sunday for a century that the yard has been open to visitors and thousands are going there to see the fleet of fighting craft. Never before has there been such a formidable array gathered there.

The Government is busy converting what was for years a prosperous farming country at West Hingham into one of the biggest naval magazines in the world and the largest in this country—more than 1,000 acres on both the Weymouth and Hingham sides of the river. The old Stoddard farm on Fort Hill street has been converted into the Administration building for the use of Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Latimer, U.S.N., inspector of ordnance, and a large force of engineers and clerks. On a hill is a modern marine barracks, accommodating forty men. Railroad tracks, connecting at West Hingham with the New Haven system has been laid to the Hingham toll bridge, three miles away, where huge docks are to be constructed. Ground has been broken for the \$13,000 residence of the commandant of the magazine. When completed the Government, at the outlay of a million dollars, will have a most modern naval magazine.

Major W. C. Davis left Tuesday for Washington for a detail with the General Staff. Commander Fremont and the Misses Fremont, of the Boston yard, entertained several friends with a comet party followed by a breakfast on Wednesday. Mrs. Fremont returned on Saturday from an extended visit in the South. Mrs. Stewart is the guest of Mrs. Allee, of Fort Andrews. Miss Ruth Ridgway and Miss Marie Long were the guests of Major and Mrs. Catlin, of the navy yard, on Friday and Saturday. A tea and luncheon was given for them on the Wabash, and they were among the many guests at supper on the Casline Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Banks with a colwob party on Monday evening. Dr. and Mrs. Newton and Lieutenant Norton were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Long at dinner Tuesday.

Fort Warren won from Fort Banks with the score of 6-3 on Tuesday.

Mr. J. A. Brice was the guest of Lieut. F. L. D. Perego on Sunday. Lieutenant Wilson spent Saturday night in Worcester, where he helped establish a chapter of a fraternity of which he is a member.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 16, 1910.

The Quartermaster's nine made it three straight in the Kansas-Missouri League game at League Park Sunday. The largest crowd of the season attended and the score was 12 to 4, in favor of the Quartermasters. Co. H, 13th Inf., added another victory Sunday by defeating Co. I, Engrs., 15 to 0.

The May number of the Ladies' Home Journal, contains a short story by Miss Julia Wood, of Kansas City, sister of Lieut. Robert E. Wood, 3d U.S. Cav., who for five years has been on duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission. The story, "A Princess of Porto Bello," is founded on an old Spanish legend of the ancient town of Porto Bello, on the coast of Panama. Mrs. William B. Graham has gone to California to spend the summer. Mrs. Robert John West and her two children, of Fort Crook, are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Parmelee, in the city. Major D. M. King, Ord. Dept., of Rock Island Arsenal, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Fuger. Mrs. Carl Busch, of Kansas City, who played several numbers at the organ recital Sunday afternoon, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Conger. After the concert Capt. and Mrs. Conger entertained for Mrs. Busch with an informal supper. Mrs. Fuger has received word from Detroit, Mich., announcing the death of her brother-in-law, Lieut. Col. R. J. C. Irvine, retired.

Col. William Conley, assistant adjutant general of the state of Kansas, was the guest Saturday of Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, and was here with reference to the competitors of the Kansas Militia firing at the post target range in preparing for the shoot at Camp Perry, O., in August. About one hundred competitors will arrive here about July 25 and will go in camp on the target range. The Kansans will be coached by Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th Inf., one of the best shots in the world. Major Edgar Russell has gone to Fort Omaha for a short stay.

Miss Alice Cameron entertained with a box party at the New Orpheum Tuesday evening, followed by a supper at her home. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, Miss Lorin Tarr, Miss Atkinson, Miss Virginia Gerhardt, Miss Jones, Miss Majorie Wood, Lieutenants Howell, Thomas Powell, Wadsworth, Hodges and Mr. Dick Hunting. Mrs. Hunt, wife of Capt. J. E. Hunt, 25th Inf., has arrived to be the guest for several days of Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Norvell. Mrs. Clement A. F. Plagier has returned from a five months' trip abroad. Mrs. E. L. Munson and children leave this week for Washington, D.C., and other eastern resorts to spend the summer. Mrs. Ristine has arrived to join Lieut. B. F. Ristine. Mrs. Frederick Funston and children have gone to California to spend the summer.

Mrs. E. D. Peck has so far recovered from her illness that she is able to be out. Major and Mrs. King left Thursday for Fort Riley, to return next week to be the guests for a fortnight of Capt. and Mrs. Fuger. Capt. and Mrs. Collins have as their guests their sister-in-law and her young daughter, from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Collins entertained with an informal bridge Monday evening. Mrs. Richmond, wife of Capt. H. R. Richmond, has left to spend the summer with her parents at their home in Tennessee.

Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell entertained with a dinner on Wednesday evening. Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., entertained with three tables of bridge Monday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. King. Mrs. C. N. Murphy was hostess at a bridge party Wednesday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Kerwin's mother, Mrs. A. C. Girard. Mrs. W. A. Nichols entertained at bridge Wednesday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay were driving on the fort road in their automobile, Wednesday night, when Samuel Schwartz, Co. M, 13th Inf., threw himself in front of the machine. Captain Lindsay could not avoid striking the soldier, but turned so quickly that the car careened on two wheels. The soldier was picked up unconscious and Captain Lindsay took him in his machine to the post hospital. He was not seriously injured.

A grand regimental ball was given Thursday night by the enlisted men of the 13th Infantry in the post gymnasium. It is a rare occasion when the old colors are taken from their place of storage, but the guests had an opportunity to see the silken colors that have gone through many battles and engagements; the original flag that was carried up San Juan Hill in 1898, the flag that was used in the many engagements with the insurgents, and many trophies which the regiment has won, were displayed. The most treasured color of all was displayed, and that is the original silken color of the 13th Regiment that was used in the siege of Vicksburg; it was taken out and inspected and found that, due to its old age, it would not be safe to suspend it. Six color bearers of this old flag were killed in the final assault on the trenches at Vicksburg, including the regimental commander, Captain Washington, who planted it on the parapet. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough led the grand march. The entire 13th Infantry band furnished the music. Many of the regimental officers and other officers of the post attended. Everyone present was in full dress. The 13th is one of the oldest regiments in the Service. It was formed in 1799 and has participated in all the wars in which the United States has ever engaged. It was General Sherman's regiment during the Civil War up to the time of his promotion. The names of Sherman, Sheridan, De Trobriand, MacArthur, Brooke, Markley, Bisbee, and a score of other famous fighters are on the rolls of the regiment. This honor is entitled to be credit of being first at Vicksburg. This honor was given it by a board headed by Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, that met in 1864 and reported "the

18th U.S. Infantry entitled to first honor at Vicksburg, having in a body planned and maintained its colors on the parapet, with a loss of 43.8 per cent., including its gallant commander, Washington, who died at the parapet. Its conduct and loss, the board, after a careful examination, believes unequalled in the Army, and respect fully asks the general commanding department to allow it the inscription awarded. Can it be wondered, with such a record, that the men of the regiment are proud of it!

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 17, 1910.

The festivities in honor of the Board of Visitors, which arrived Saturday evening, have seemed a little lacking without the graduation exercises, and the beautiful June days for a setting. At the request of the board a reception was given before the hop on Saturday evening in Thayer Hall (Cullum). The hop was one of the largest of the season. The board left this morning after witnessing an exciting polo game given as a farewell. The members of the board were Senators William Warner, Missouri; Frank O. Briggs, New Jersey; Murphy J. Foster, Louisiana, and Lee S. Overman, North Carolina, and Representatives George W. Prince, Illinois; F. C. Stevens, Minnesota; D. R. Anthony, Jr., Kansas; John L. Tilson, Connecticut; Isaac R. Sherwood, Ohio; Ben Cravens, Arkansas, and S. H. Dent, Alabama. The revenue cutter Seneca took the party to New York.

On Wednesday Mrs. Basted was hostess at a large luncheon for her guest, Miss McElroy. A clever innovation was poems written by each guest about her right-hand neighbor. Many witty "hits" resulted and prizes were given for the cleverest. Friday afternoon Mrs. Kean gave a large bridge. On Friday evening Lieut. Zell and Mrs. Zell entertained at dinner in honor of their guest, Miss Parran. Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Weason and Mrs. Newbold were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Mitchell for the game and hop on Saturday.

Saturday's game with Trinity resulted in a score of 1 to 0, in favor of the visitors. The teams were well matched and the hope for a run high in the cadets' lucky ninth.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson were guests of Col. and Mrs. Scott on the 18th. Lieut. P. A. Larned, who has been a guest of Col. and Mrs. C. W. Larned for the past month, left on Tuesday for his station at Plattsburg Barracks, making the trip in his motor, accompanied by Mrs. Larned. Gov. Albert W. Gilchrist, of Florida, who was a cadet here in 1878, visited the Academy Saturday and was present at the review.

A team from Squadron A, of New York, proved the victor in a polo game at Van Cortlandt Park, New York city, on Saturday, against a team of Army officers from West Point, by a score of 7 to 3½ goals. During the early stages of the contest the Army officers had matters all their own way, and at the end of the fifth period the score was 2-3-4 goals to 1, in favor of West Point. Several changes were made in the lineup of Squadron A, and the contest underwent a complete change, Squadron A scoring six goals in the last three periods, while their opponents were kept down to a single tally. The visitors were somewhat handicapped, as they used Squadron A's mounts, and were unused to the strange ponies. The lineup and summary:

Squadron A—1, A. W. Perry; 2, T. R. Strong, H. W. Gram; 3, R. C. Lawrence, L. Spencer; back, H. E. Holt, H. W. Gram.

West Point—1, Lieut. Honeycutt; 2, Lieuts. De Armond and Tilford; 3, Lieuts. Cooper and Henry; back, Lieut. Allen. Goals: Squadron A, H. Gram (4); R. C. Lawrence (3), total; 7; West Point, Lieut. De Armond (2), Lieut. Honeycutt, Lieut. Tilford, total, 4. Lost by penalty, West Point, ½ goal. Trial score, Squadron A, 7; West Point, 3½. Referee, Cheever Cowden.

The two teams will play a game at West Point on May 21.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., May 18, 1910.

Mrs. Reilly was hostess at luncheon last Thursday for Mrs. Allen, mother of Major John Allen. The other guests were Mesdames Garrard, Gilman, Moses and Chaffee. Lieut. and Mrs. Lear entertained at dinner Thursday in honor of Lieutenant Lear's birthday. Those present were the Misses Garrard, Lieutenant Brabson and Dr. Maguire. Lieut. J. Hammond was the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Treat at dinner Thursday, while spending a few days in Washington. He has recently been appointed Adjutant General at Fort Myer.

Mrs. Horn and her guest, Miss Jones, left Thursday for Princeton to attend the dance there, returning Sunday. Captain Locke left Friday afternoon for Baltimore to inspect the Militia. Miss Katherine Porter, of Washington, spent Friday night with the Misses Garrard.

Major Allen and mother, Mrs. Allen, entertained at dinner Friday evening, afterward taking their guests to the hop. Their guests were the Misses Young, Howard and Jamieson, Captains Horn, Baily and Dr. Williamson. Mrs. Tremaine entertained a few guests at supper after the hop. The Misses Garrard also entertained at supper after the hop. Among their guests were the Misses Porter, Young, Wiltshire, Holbrook, Lieutenants Tate, Moore, Howze, Brabson, Dr. Maguire and Messrs. Sheridan, Thomas and Holbrook.

Mr. Rigney has been spending a few days with his daughter, Mrs. W. W. Whitely. Mrs. Brander arrived last week and will spend some time with her son, Chaplain Brander. Lieutenant Shepherd returned Friday after spending ten days with Mrs. Shepherd at her home in Hampton, Va. Mrs. Wilson, Lieutenant Tate's sister, left Saturday for a trip of several weeks to New York, Niagara Falls, Canada and other places of interest. Mrs. Noble has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sherman Miles, for some time.

The Fort Myer baseball team played the Engineer team at Washington Barracks on Saturday afternoon and won with the score of 13 to 0. The team played Fort Hunt yesterday.

Miss Dickinson, from New Orleans, arrived yesterday to spend some time as the guest of Mrs. Chaffee. Mrs. Chaffee entertained a few guests at luncheon to-day in Miss Dickinson's honor. Several of the automobiles owned by officers were held up in Roslyn yesterday. Those not having Virginia licenses were fined \$15.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 18, 1910.

Very little has been going on at Monroe during the past week; even bridge seems to be of little interest as the season wanes. Mrs. William Shepherd and daughter are the guests of Miss Margaret Kimberly. Capt. Curtis G. Rorebeck is on temporary duty in Washington. Mrs. Neal, of San Francisco, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham.

Last Friday morning Mrs. Richmond P. Davis gave a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Arthur Murray. Other guests were Mrs. C. P. Townsley, Mrs. Thomas Knox, Mrs. C. C. Carter, Mrs. Fred L. Perry, Mrs. Frank Cox and Mrs. John L. Dainty. The prizes, lovely old etchings, were won by Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Hayden. Friday evening Major and Mrs. Frank Cox entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. and Miss Murray. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Lieutenants Gardner and Carpenter. Saturday evening Miss Margaret Kimberly entertained at bridge for Mrs. William Shepherd, Miss Margaret Schmelz, Miss Moorman, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Coleman. Mrs. George Wertebaker gave an informal tea Friday in honor of Mrs. Anderson, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Steger. Mrs. Carter entertained at supper and bridge Friday. Mrs. Kimberly winning the prize. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams entertained at dinner for Mrs. Arthur Conklin and Lieutenant Applin.

Capt. and Mrs. Hase have as their guests Mrs. Bube and son, of Pawtucket. Miss Fend, of Johnston, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. Cocheu, left for her home on Sunday.

Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Baker entertained at a bridge lunch-

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NEW YORK

on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Arthur Murray. Mrs. C. E. Wheatley entertained at bridge Friday afternoon for Mesdames Bettison, Dengler, Hase, Coward, Nicholls, Hopkins, Lull, Mack, Ohnstad and Misses Nicholls and Balthis. Mrs. Kimberly entertained at bridge Wednesday evening for Mrs. Laura de Russey Berry. Mr. Jack Kimberly entertained in honor of his birthday on Monday evening. His guests were Masters Townsley, Montague, Boynton, Behr, Clarke and Harry Kimberly, Mason, and the Misses Townsley, Montague, Mason, Slater, Lewis, Dorothy and Elizabeth Yunken, Lee, Dorothy and Ann Booker. On Monday evening Mr. Clarence Fowler entertained at dinner at the Sherwood Inn for Major and Mrs. Thomas Winston, Lieut. and Mrs. David McKell, Miss Leonard and Lieutenant Gibson. Mrs. Frederick Coleman, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, left for Washington on Sunday.

The 35th Co., C.A.C., arrived this morning from the Philippines, where they went two years ago. As the train was several hours ahead of time, the band was not at the station to meet them.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 17, 1910.

Mrs. E. T. Brown entertained the Ladies' Thursday Bridge Club last week. Miss Cable, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Morse, for several months, has returned to her home in Mackinac Island. Lieut. Alderdice, promoted to the 10th Inf., goes shortly to Fort Benjamin Harrison. Mrs. Alderdice is at present at her home and will rejoin her husband at Indianapolis. Mrs. T. D. Osborne leaves on Tuesday for her home in South Carolina, to remain while Lieutenant Osborne is at Sparta, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jones and Mr. George Durgan, of Chicago, spent a few days with Capt. and Mrs. McNamee and attended the Friday hop. Other visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Miss Patton, from the Moraine Hotel, Miss Foltz, of Highland Park, and Miss Christie Macnab and Miss Duncan, who are visiting in the post. Mr. Miles J. Ryan, for some time the guest of his brother, Capt. J. A. Ryan, 15th Cav., has returned to his home in Connecticut.

On Friday Mrs. C. L. Stevenson entertained with seven tables of bridge, her guests being Mesdames E. T. Brown, Saville, Moore, Blanchard, Morse, Brooke, Van Poole, Spaulding, Chanler, Osborne, Rogers, McDonald, Crain, Holmes, McNamee, A. W. Brown, Rice, Boughton, Seigle, Shaw, Marshall, Tillman, Greene and Wallace, and the Misses Case, Bishop, Page, Macnab, Duncan, Rogers, and the Misses Clark and Shields, of Highland Park, and Mrs. Adair, of Chicago. Miss Rogers, whose home is in Long Island, is visiting the family of her brother, Capt. William Rogers, 27th Inf. Major W. H. Chatfield returned Sunday, after four months' leave spent in the South. Mrs. Chatfield is still in New York city.

On Saturday Mrs. Rogers gave a luncheon, followed by bridge, in honor of the 27th Infantry brides, Mrs. Tillman and Mrs. Pruyn, the guests including Mrs. Seigle, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Saville, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Boughton, Mrs. A. W. Brown, and the Misses Page, Bishop, Case, Duncan, Rogers and Macnab. Miss Macnab, sister of Capt. Alexander Macnab, who recently went to the 15th Infantry at Fort Douglas, is visiting Mrs. A. W. Brown. Mrs. Duncan, of Montana, is with Miss Marjorie Page. Mrs. Matthew E. Saville gave a bridge luncheon last Friday for Mesdames E. T. Brown, Moore, McDonald, Seigle, Van Poole, Brooke, Shaw, Rogers, Crain, Morse and Miss Cable. Miss Holmes, daughter of Dr. Holmes, M.R.C., has returned to her home in Detroit.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 20, 1910.

An event of much interest to the residents of Governors Island was the arrival on Monday night of the new Quartermaster's Department steamer General Otis, for the ferry service between the island and the barge office at the Battery. The steamer was built at the shipyards of Pusey and Jones, Wilmington, Del., where the General Hancock was built. The Otis resembles the Hancock, but with a higher freeboard, two smokestacks and finer lines. It is expected to run within a few days in connection with the Hancock, which is overworked, carrying 30,000 passengers a month, with constant trips and little chance for repair. The General Otis is 113 feet overall, 32 feet beam, has two large cabins, an open space for carriages, and sleeping quarters below for eight persons. The officers' cabin is large and unobstructed and is finished in white mahogany, trimmed with dark mahogany. The upper deck is commodious and is furnished with stationary benches and chairs. The engines are three cylinder, triple expansion, and developed a speed of twelve miles an hour on the journey from Wilmington.

Forty enlisted men of the 13th Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth, transferred to the 3d Battalion, 29th Inf., Fort Jay, arrived on Monday, affording a relief to the two companies on duty while Cos. I and K are at the target range.

Capt. R. H. Allen and Lieuts. George Lynch and Charles W. Mason spent a day at Fort Jay lately on duty which brought them from East Haven. Capt. John F. Madden's sister, Miss Eva Madden, has just arrived from San Francisco for a month's visit at Fort Jay. Miss May Byrne, of Washington, is a guest of Mrs. George A. Lynch, Fort Jay.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual church picnic of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Corps of Engineers, on the afternoon of Sunday, June 29. After service in the chapel the regiment is to be reviewed by Brig. Gen. Walter Howe.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 16, 1910.

Saturday the president of the Country Club of St. Louis entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison with a spring opening fete. Polo and baseball were played, and a large dinner was served, after which the guests enjoyed dancing, the music being furnished by the post orchestra. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Benteen, Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster, Miss F. Donahoe, of St. Louis; Colonel Mann, Captain Robertson, Lieutenants Wilson, Blakey and Mitchell, Dr. Mudd and Mr. R. F. Irwin. A special car was provided to convey the people to and from the club. Saturday evening, May 7, Lieutenant Errington was a guest of Mooloch Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of St. Louis, at a smoker.

Col. William H. Bixby, C.E., of St. Louis, our next Chief of Engineers, was at the post during the week to take his annual riding trip. The ride started Wednesday; Lieutenant Blakely going with him on the first and last day. Lieutenant Blakely going with him on the second trip. Mrs. Mann has been visiting her niece, Mrs. Ryther, wife of Capt. D. W. Ryther, 6th Inf. Mr. R. F. Irwin arrived Monday to visit

his sister, Mrs. Gregory. Capt. and Mrs. Morton, of St. Louis, and their son, Langdon, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Errington. Sunday night Lieut. and Mrs. Errington entertained Capt. and Mrs. Morton and son, Langdon, and Capt. and Mrs. Mabie with a tea.

Friday night the Officers' Club entertained the ladies of the post with cards and light refreshments. Friday Mrs. Ridings and son, Floyd, left for Cairo, Mo., to remain for several days. Friday Mrs. Bradley entertained the girls from the Mary Institute of St. Louis. Picnic supper was served on the lawn and slopes near headquarters building after parade. Little "Jeff" Errington is recovering from a long and severe illness. Monday and Friday nights open-air concerts were given by the post band. Mr. Troxel, a brother of Mrs. Ryther, brought the latest to the post and remained a couple of days with Col. and Mrs. Mann.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., May 17, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Dent returned from Washington last week and are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Burt. Madame Cochran is the guest of Major and Mrs. Faison for a few days. Mrs. Cabanias, of Fort Ontario, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Greenleaf. Capt. and Mrs. William Forse and son, of Fort Warren, Mass., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Nelson.

Col. and Mrs. Paulding entertained at dinner Thursday evening of last week Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Gose. Major and Mrs. Greenleaf entertained at dinner Wednesday evening, the guests being Mrs. Cabanias, of Oswego, and Capt. and Mrs. Nelson. The Bridge Club met last week with Capt. and Mrs. Frissell. The prizes were won by Mrs. Frissell and Captain Nelson.

Capt. I. C. Jenks, of Oswego, spent Friday and Saturday in the post, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hay. Capt. and Mrs. Nelson entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. Burt, Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson and Lieut. and Mrs. Mills. Major and Mrs. Faison entertained at dinner Saturday evening in honor of their guest, Mrs. Cochran. Others present were Mrs. Cabanias, Major and Mrs. Greenleaf, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson.

The Bridge Club met this week with Capt. and Mrs. Nelson. Mrs. Cabanias and Captain Miller won the prizes. Lieut. and Mrs. Grievess had Capt. and Mrs. Gose in to dinner on Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Maghee entertained Mrs. Rutherford and Lieutenant Knox at dinner on Thursday evening. Mrs. C. J. Nelson entertained at bridge on Wednesday afternoon for Mrs. Maghee and the Misses Bettie and Norah Paulding, and Mrs. Rutherford had a table of bridge on Saturday afternoon for Mrs. Alford, Mrs. Moorman and Mrs. Maghee. Mrs. Frissell entertained Mrs. Cabanias, Mrs. Paulding, Mrs. Frissell and Mrs. Gose at bridge on Monday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. Hay gave a supper after the hop on Saturday in honor of their guests, Lieutenants Matile and Dusenbury, of Fort Ontario. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. C. J. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Miss Bettie Paulding and Miss Norah Paulding.

Miss Reynolds, Miss Harrison, Dr. Fowler and Mr. Rhines, of Watertown, spent Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Mills. Lieut. and Mrs. Grievess entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman at dinner on Monday evening. The officers and ladies of the post gave a hop on Saturday evening in honor of the visitors. Mrs. Moorman had Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Bettie and Miss Norah Paulding in for bridge Friday afternoon.

TAMPA HARBOR.

Fort Dade, Fla., May 14, 1910.

Capt. Harry C. Barnes, who has been for the past few days the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, of Fort Dade, left on Tuesday for Atlanta, Ga. Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Mills, of Fort De Soto, invited all the officers and ladies of the harbor to a fishing party on the steamer Force last Wednesday. The Force started at 3:30 a.m. for the Snapper Banks in the Gulf, returning about 8 p.m. with a good catch. Little Bonita Clarke, nine years old, was among the party and proudly hauled in a thirteen-pound snapper.

Apparently the present plans of the War Department are to abandon Fort De Soto at the entrance of Tampa Harbor, making it a subpost of Fort Dade. Capt. M. M. Mills, district commander, who is stationed at Fort De Soto, is in receipt of an order advising him to prepare to vacate in a short time. Preparations are under way, and when the orders arrive everything will be in readiness. A detachment of men will be left at Fort De Soto to care for the armament, and to hold the place ready for occupancy should any necessities of war arise. The 39th Co., C.A.C., Capt. M. M. Mills commanding, has been notified that the new quarters at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be completed about May 20, and it is presumed that the 39th Co. will be moved from Fort De Soto to Fort Morgan some time in June. It is supposed to have been for some time the intention of the War Department to make Fort Dade headquarters for this district as quarters for district officers are being constructed here, and the making of Fort De Soto a subpost is only in furtherance of long projected plans.

Little Miss Katharine Warner and little Master Harry Warner, of the pilot station, were the guests at lunch on Monday of Paul, Bonita and Adna Clarke, at Fort Dade. Lieut. Clarence Seydt, of Fort Dade, spent the week-end visiting friends in Tampa, and Dr. J. R. Hereford spent two days visiting friends there.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., May 18, 1910.

One of the most important affairs of this month, and which brought out a large attendance, was the reception at Col. and Mrs. John V. White's in compliment to Prince Tsai Tao and his royal suite. General Howe and many officers from Governors Island accompanied the Prince. Members of the Ladies' Bridge Club met on the 10th at the home of Mrs. Henry Merriam, who won a beautiful silk parasol for highest score.

The "strawberry festival and dance" given by the Hospital Corps last Friday evening at the gymnasium, to raise a fund to purchase a boat for that department, was a social as well as a financial success. They were ably assisted by friends "along the line," and a few more popular pleasures were devised than dancing, as prizes of sterling silver and cut glass were given for the best bridge and bowling scores. The "jolly bachelors" of Sandy Hook Proving Ground and Fort Hancock were hosts again Saturday evening at a pretty hop. A number of dinner parties preceded it. Mrs. Katherine Fetter has had, as her guests for the week-end, the Misses Harmon, of Governors Island. A prettily appointed dinner was given on Friday evening by Col. and Mrs. White

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Our booklet, telling all the delightful ways in which Welch's Grape Juice can be served, is free, and we'll send it if you'll ask for it.

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in their honor. Lieut. Chester Goodier is enjoying a ten days' leave with relatives in New York state. The bridge luncheon at which Mrs. William E. DeSombre was hostess was greatly enjoyed by Mrs. White, Peeter, Merriam, Waller, Trotter, Wyllie, Headley, Mason, Rand, Grieg and Hawkins. Mrs. Carr Waller entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club yesterday. Mrs. Mason winning the club prize.

PANAMA NOTES.

Canal Zone, May 9, 1910.

There was a very interesting service held in the hospital church of St. Luke the Beloved Physician, at Ancon, Canal Zone, on Sunday, May 8, the Sunday after the sixth anniversary of the American occupation of the Panama Canal. The program was prepared by the Venerable Archdeacon Bryan, resident chaplain, for the unveiling and dedication of the memorial windows erected in memory of those who lost their lives during the construction of the Canal. The windows were unveiled by Col. W. C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., chief sanitary officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

The executive committee of the church are Archdeacon Bryan, Colonel Gorgas, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, U.S.A., Hon. H. A. Gudget, Dr. Fleetwood Guver, Hon. S. E. Blackburn, Mr. B. F. Fearon, Mr. George Ford and Major Robert L. Noble, U.S.A. After the service the executive committee, the British Consul, the American Minister, the secretary of the Commission and other distinguished guests were entertained by the Archdeacon and Mrs. Bryan at luncheon.

The Engineer officers, graduates of the class of 1909, will leave on May 12 for the States. A dance at Empire was the last social function at which they were present. The beginning of the rainy season marks the close of the season of gaiety Col. and Mrs. Gorgas and Miss Gorgas will sail for the States on May 18. Their guests, Misses MacMurray and Knight, of Washington, D.C., left on the Colon, May 6.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

- ENGLEMAN.—Born to the wife of Post Q.M. Sergeant Engleman, U.S.A., a son, George Ernest, on Sunday morning, May 1, 1910, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
- ERICKSON.—Born at Manila, P.I., April 11, 1910, a son, to the wife of Capt. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th U.S. Inf.
- FARQUHARSON.—Born at Montpelier, Vt., May 11, 1910, a son, to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert B. Farquharson, U.S.M.C.
- KAUFMAN.—Born at Portsmouth, Va., May 5, 1910, a son, John Holladay Kaufman, to the wife of Asst. Surg. John B. Kaufman, U.S.N.
- LONDAHL.—Born on May 13, 1910, at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., a daughter to the wife of Chaplain M. M. Londaahl, 30th U.S. Inf.
- MATHEWS.—Born at Fort Thomas, Ky., May 5, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Laurance O. Mathews, 2d U.S. Inf.
- MOFFETT.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., April 16, 1910, a son, William Adger Moffett, jr., to Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Moffett, U.S.N., and Mrs. Moffett.
- SKIPWITH.—Born May 14, 1910, at Alveston, Alameda county, Va., to the wife of Lionel Skipwith, a daughter, Sarah Helen. Mr. Skipwith is a brother of Paymr. Grey Skipwith, U.S.N., on duty at the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., and attached to the Pensacola.
- THOMPSON.—Born at Charleston, S.C., May 15, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Surg. Edgar Thompson, U.S.N.
- YOUNG.—Born at Manila, P.I., April 8, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

- JOHNSON—BROOKS.—At New York city, N.Y., May 17, 1910, Asst. Surg. Lucius W. Johnson, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret C. C. Brooks.
- KOEHLER—HARDEMAN.—At St. Paul, Minn., May 11, 1910, Lieut. George R. Koehler, 14th U.S. Inf., to Miss Louise Hardeaman.
- LEWIS—MUSTO.—At Stockton, Cal., May 12, 1910, Ensign John William Lewis, U.S.N., to Miss Leonora Musto.
- NELSON—WAGNER.—At Washington, D.C., May 18, 1910, Miss Dorothy Wagner, daughter of the late Colonel Wagner, U.S.A., to Mr. L. H. Nelson.
- O'LAUGHLIN—WRIGHT.—At Albany, P.I., March 26, 1910, Lieut. Francis C. O'Laughlin, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A., and Miss Grace G. Wright.
- SHALLENBERGER—DOWDY.—At Las Animas, Colo., Wednesday, May 11, 1910, Miss Ina Hamilton Dowdy, daughter of Major and Mrs. Robert W. Dowdy, U.S.A., retired, to Lieut. Martin Conrad Shallenberger, 16th U.S. Inf., son of Governor and Mrs. Shallenberger, of Nebraska.
- WALKER—JONES.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1910, Lieut. John C. Walker, 8th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. E. C. Jones.

DIED.

- BURGOYNE.—Died May 14, 1910, Coms. Sgt. Stephen F. Burgoyne, U.S.A., retired, beloved husband of V. G. Burgoyne, in his fifty-seventh year. Funeral services at his late residence, 137 Ninety-second street, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 17.
- CHAYTOR.—Died at New Orleans, La., May 14, 1910, Capt. Edmond C. Chaytor, U.S.R.C.S., retired.

FITCH.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 20, 1910, Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., retired.

GAGE.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 11, 1910, Charles H. Gage, brother of Dr. Fred B. Gage, veterinarian, 3d Field Art.

GALLAGHER.—Died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in her seventy-first year on May 3, 1910, Mrs. Mary Lee Gallagher, mother of Major H. J. Gallagher, commissary, U.S.A.

HOLT.—Died at Plattsburg, N.Y., March 4, 1910, Mr. Byron Jocelyn Holt, father of the wife of Lieut. John J. Mudgett, 12th U.S. Inf.

KILBOURNE.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 16, 1910, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, Med. Dept., U.S.A., retired.

LOWE.—Died at Colgate, Okla., May 9, 1910, Capt. Percival G. Lowe, U.S.A., retired.

McAFEE.—Died at New York city, May 13, 1910, Capt. Robert McAfee, late 12th N.Y.

McINTOSH.—Died, Thursday, May 12, 1910, Mrs. Mary McIntosh, widow of Lieut. Donald McIntosh, of the 7th U.S. Cavalry, who was killed in 1876 at the battle of Little Big Horn. Interment was at Arlington Cemetery Monday, May 16, 1910.

McKEANY.—Died at Presidio of San Francisco, May 8, 1910, Mary Catherine, daughter of Post Coms. Sgt. Joseph D. McKean, U.S.A.

MELVILLE.—Died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1910, Mrs. George W. Melville, wife of Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired.

NICKELS.—Died at Richmond, Va., May 19, 1910, Commodore John A. H. Nickels, U.S.N., retired.

O'BRIEN.—Died on Feb. 20, 1910, at his home, 4008 Page avenue, St. Louis, Mo., Edward Gregg, eldest son of the late Capt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d Cav., U.S.A.

WARD.—Died at his home in Denver, Colo., April 19, 1910, Thomas Ward, member of the Colorado Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., father of 1st Lieut. Ralph T. Ward, C.E., U.S.A., and grandfather of Cadet Orlando Ward, U.S.M.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

MEMORIAL DAY PARADE, NEW YORK.

For the parade in Manhattan, New York city, on May 30, as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic, in honor of the dead of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, the troops will be headed by companies of U.S. Coast Artillery from Fort Totten and Fort Schuyler, and these will be followed by U.S. bluejackets and marines. The National Guard will be next in column, and preparatory to the parade the troops will form as follows:

Major General Roe and staff; Squadron A, 9th Provisional Regiment; 1st Battery and Field Hospital, on West Seventieth street, east of West End avenue, facing west, in the order named.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding officer, 1st Brigade and staff; 1st Co., Signal Corps; 7th Regiment and 12th Regiment, on West Sixty-ninth street, east of West End avenue, facing west, in the order named, to follow Field Hospital.

Seventy-first and 69th Regiments, on West Sixty-eighth street, east of West End avenue, facing west, in the order named, to follow 12th Regiment.

The Naval Militia will form on West Sixty-seventh street, east of West End avenue, facing west, to follow 69th Regiment.

The commands will be formed in sixteen files front for foot troops and twelve files front for mounted troops, and will successively join the column in rear of the organizations indicated, moving south along West End avenue. The column will start promptly at nine o'clock a.m. The line of march will be north along West End avenue to Seventy-second street, west through Seventy-second street to Riverside Drive, north through Riverside Drive to Ninety-second street and east through Ninety-second street to Amsterdam avenue. The guide will be left.

The reviewing stand will be at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive, near Eighty-sixth street, and the reviewing officer will be the President of the United States, who will be on the first grandstand on the left. The grand marshal will be saluted from his position on Seventy-second street at Riverside Drive, where he will review the National Guard.

The parade will be dismissed at Ninety-second street and Amsterdam avenue. Full dress uniform will be worn by all organizations. Squadron A will act as escort to the major general commanding. The 1st Company, Signal Corps, will act as escort to the commanding officer of the 1st Brigade.

BROOKLYN.

The 2d Co., Signal Corps; Squadron C, Cav.; 3d Battery, 1st Batln., F.A., and 13th Provisional Regiment, O.A.C., and 2d Brigade will parade on May 30, 1910, in the Borough of Brooklyn, under command of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy. Seven companies of U.S. Coast Artillery from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth will head this parade, after which the order in column will be as follows: Brigade commander and staff; 2d Co., Signal Corps; 14th Infantry, 47th Infantry, 23d Infantry, 13th Regiment, 3d Battery, Squadron C, Cavalry, 2d Battalion of Naval Militia.

The line of march will be Bedford avenue to Eastern Parkway, under Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch, at the Plaza, where they will be dismissed.

BRONX.

The 22d Regiment, C.E.; commanding officer, staff and 2d Battery, 1st Batln., F.A., and the 8th Provisional Regiment, O.A.C., will parade on May 30, 1910, in the Borough of the Bronx, under command of Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, Corps of Engrs. The formation will be at Alexander avenue and 135th street, extending northerly on streets east and west of Alexander avenue. Starting at 10 a.m. from Alexander avenue and 135th street, the line of march will be north through Alexander avenue to 143d street, east to Willis avenue, north to Bergen avenue to 149th street, east to Prospect avenue, north to Crotona Park South, west to Fulton avenue, south to 169th street, east to reviewing stand at McKinley Square, Boston Road and 169th street, and dismiss.

9TH N.Y.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

Major William G. Haan, Coast Art., U.S.A., reviewed the 9th N.Y., under command of Col. W. F. Morris, in the armory on the night of May 18, the event being the last of the highly successful series of indoor regimental functions of this season. With Major Haan, as his staff, were Capt. Frank T. Hines, Lieut. Philip Mathews, Thomas C. Cook and Harold L. Gardiner, Coast Art., U.S.A., from Fort Wadsworth. Other special guests present included Brig. Gens. John G. Eddy, David E. Austen and Brevet Brig. Gen. William H. Eddy, Col. G. Hurry, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Guy T. Scott, U.S.A., Major C. W. Smith, 2d Brig. Staff, Capt. A. M. Tompkins and Capt. S. P. Fisher, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. John W. Desmond, 4th N.Y. The regiment was formed with the usual three battalions of four companies of sixteen files each, the battalion commanders being Majors Walton, Byrne and Ward. The exercises of the evening consisted of review, regimental drill and evening parade, and in all three events the regiment made a fine showing, its steadiness, snap and precision being all that could be desired, and the visiting officers were particularly interested.

The formation was in line of masses and was promptly made by Adjutant Thier. During the march past the lines were straight and steady, the "eyes right" and officers' salutes being executed beautifully and uniformly at the proper marching salute distance. The snap and go throughout the drill appeared to appeal to the Regular officers, who watched the movements closely and appeared to be absorbed in the task. Colonel Morris set for his officers and men. Probably one of the most difficult movements the regiment executed was a double massed formation from line of battalions in column of squads, the three battalions changing direction to the left and forming line of battalions closed in mass to the rear. Before the last companies of the battalions had reached their positions the first companies were again set in march and the movement was again executed to the rear.

Major Haan expressed himself as greatly pleased with the work of the command, not only from an infantry standpoint, but from the more complicated coast artillery standpoint as well. Major Haan enjoys great popularity among the officers and men of the regiment; he is an exceedingly strenuous officer, so far as military duty is concerned, and as the 9th apparently prides itself upon being a strenuous regiment as a whole, the hard work laid down for them at the last encampment at Fort Wadsworth by Major Haan seemed to please them greatly, particularly as they say of him that he worked as hard as any one there and accomplished more during the short time allotted to them than was thought possible.

Just before the conclusion of evening parade twenty-two medals for long and faithful service were presented, General Austen making the formal presentation. Sergt. Ray Arnot received a medal for forty years' service, Lieut. Col. S. E. Japha one for thirty-five years, and Sergt. W. S. Hill one for twenty years. Among those who received medals for ten years' service was Capt. Lewis M. Thier, regimental adjutant. Two hundred and twenty-two members of the regiment were presented with 100 per cent. duty medals, which speaks highly for the interest of the members in their military work. General Eddy made a short speech of congratulation. These presentations, however, should not have taken place until the conclusion of the parade. After the colors were dismissed with ceremony and the field music, under Major Hill, gave ample demonstration of its ability, the reviewing officer and other special guests were hospitably entertained, and there was dancing for members and guests.

One of the most faithful officers in the regiment who completed twenty-five years of service in the Guard, on the night of the review, was Capt. Emil J. Winterroth, O.S.

The 15th and 19th Companies, under command, respectively, of Capt. Mills Miller and J. M. Thompson, spent Sunday, May 15, voluntarily at Fort Wadsworth in very profitable instruction at the guns. Mr. Harrison B. Arnold, from the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, has been appointed a lieutenant in the 19th Company. Sergt. H. W. Thompson has been appointed a lieutenant in the 18th Company, and Lieut. C. W. Osborn as captain of the 17th Company. Lieut. John Van B. Mitchell has been appointed battalion quartermaster.

Governor Hughes, of New York, on May 17, 1910, approved the sentence of dismissal of three officers of the National Guard, tried by G.O.M. They were Capt. William B. Coates and Capt. Edward Oliver, of the 10th Regiment, who were found guilty, respectively, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and with neglect of duty. The third case was that of Lieut. James H. L. Develin, of the 14th Regiment, who was found guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," the specification alleging desertion during the Massachusetts maneuvers last year. The Governor, in approving the findings of the court-martial which dismissed Develin, however, remitted a fine of \$100 which had been imposed.

The 5th N.Y., Colonel Hine, will assemble in its armory at Paterson, N.J., at nine p.m., Tuesday, May 24, for review by Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell, commander of the 1st Brigade.

Col. Gibbons Gray Cornwell, who was elected commander of the 6th Regiment, Inf., N.G.P., to succeed General Corryell, has announced the reappointment of Ralph G. Knowles, of Chester, a former battalion adjutant, to be regimental adjutant, vice Capt. John H. Mindes, of Philadelphia, who becomes adjutant general of the 4th Brigade.

The Acting Chief of Ordnance of the Massachusetts Militia has been directed to select a team to represent the Commonwealth in the annual competition of the New England Military Rifle Association for the current year, and in the competition for national and other trophies at Camp Perry, Port Clinton, O., in August.

After a very busy drill season the 1st Battery, N.Y., Capt. J. F. O'Ryan, will depart from its military routine by holding a circus in its armory on the nights of May 27 and 28, which, they say, will make Barum and Bailey's look insignificant. According to the battarymen, it will be the largest display of its kind ever attempted in an armory in this state, at least. There will be two huge rings, 100 performers, 50 horses, a herd of elephants, including several which managed to keep out of the range of ex-President Roosevelt's rifle; a complete menagerie, a startling collection of freaks, chariot races, Roman races, acrobats, gymnasts, strong men, etc.

The 69th N.Y., under command of Colonel Conley, will participate in the military field mass at the army yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 29, and will assemble at the armory for this purpose at 8:55 a.m. A boat will be taken from the foot of East Twenty-fourth street. Colonel Conley hopes for a large turnout, and expects that every member of the command will make a special effort to attend. Lieut. Col. W. H. Chapin, I.G., gave the non-coms. some profitable theoretical instruction at the armory May 18.

The 8th N.Y. will assemble in its armory on Sunday, May 29, at 2:45 p.m., for divine service, upon the invitation of Chaplain C. C. Harriman.

Capt. H. H. Royce, senior line captain of the 13th N.Y., has requested retirement, after twenty-five years of service.

The recent visit to Richmond, Va., of a battalion consisting of the Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, Conn., the 1st Light Infantry, of Providence, R.I., and the company of Rhode Island Coast Artillery, was an interesting event, and

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22ND, OAK AND GILLHAM BLVD. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

The visitors were accorded the most hospitable reception. The battalion, upon arrival in Richmond, May 9, were received by the Richmond Light Infantry Blues and escorted to the Jefferson Hotel, having first been welcomed in a brief address by Mayor David Crockett Richardson at the Blues' armory. The battalions were accompanied by Governor Pothier, of Rhode Island, and Governor Weeks, of Connecticut, each with his staff. There were street parades, visits to various points of interest, reviews, receptions and dances, etc. The dedication of the armory of the Richmond Blues on May 10, the first the Blues ever possessed, was particularly impressive. The three governors were present, and Major Cheney, 1st Co., Governor's Foot Guard, Hartford, presented to the Blues' battalion a bronze plaque, inscribed with the mottoes of the two states—"Sic Semper Tyrannis" and "Sustinet Transiluit Qui"—and the following text: "Virginia-Connecticut, First Co., Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, to the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, of Richmond," and the dates, "1907-1908-1910," which memorialized the first visit of the Foot Guard to Virginia, the visit of the Blues to Connecticut and the last visit of the Foot Guard to Richmond.

The 3d and 4th Infantry and Hospital Corps of the Oregon National Guard will encamp at American Lake, Wash., from Aug. 8 to 17, 1910. The 1st Coast Artillery Company will encamp at Fort Stevens, Ore., from Sept. 1 to 10, 1910.

The state competition in rifle and revolver shooting for the Nebraska National Guard will be held on the state range, near Ashland, commencing Monday, July 18, 1910. The ranges are from 200 to 1,000 yards.

In view of the fact that the 14th N.Y. had a term of field service last year and also the year before, it has been decided by the state military authorities to substitute its place Squadron A, Cavalry, for the joint maneuvers at Pine Camp, N.Y., Aug. 1 to 10.

First Lieut. E. S. Hartshorn, 14th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., is detailed to inspect the newly organized Co. L, 2d Inf., Militia of Montana, at Libby, Mont., May 28, 1910.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Col. Daniel Appleton, commanding the 7th N.Y., says: "Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, having invited the regiment to visit Governors Island on the occasion of the annual Garden Fete of the Army Relief Society, and the members of the regiment having expressed a desire to renew the pleasant experiences attending the similar movement a year ago, the regiment will parade in full-dress uniform (white trousers) on Wednesday, May 25, and will proceed by the boats of the Quartermaster Department, U.S. Army, from Sixty-third street, and East River to Governors Island, Assembly at 2:30 o'clock p.m. (Gray trousers, overcoats and leggins if the weather is inclement.) General Howe has indicated that he will review the regiment upon its arrival at Governors Island, and has given permission to hold an evening parade in honor of the officers and members of the Army Relief Society at 5:30 o'clock p.m. Since the last visit to the island the regiment has been assigned under G.O. No. 35, W.D., and G.O. No. 15, Headquarters S.N.Y., to the 1st Brigade, Third Division, 1st Field Army, commanded by the commanding general, Department of the East; and it has also had an opportunity to serve under Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., and the officers of the Regular Establishment, and with Regular troops in campaign; and, according to reports received, with gratifying results. Consequently the opportunity afforded by the present invitation will mark an epoch in the history of the 7th Regiment, and it will be an agreeable duty for officers and men to be present on this historic occasion, and at the same time assure the Army Relief Society of our sympathy in its great work. The Garden Fete will be held from two until six o'clock p.m., and boats will leave the Governors Island Landing, South Ferry, at frequent intervals for the accommodation of visitors."

Co. G, Capt. W. J. Underwood, appreciating the service of Lieut. Maxwell B. Nesbitt of over twenty years, presented him with a gold cross of honor, and entertained him at dinner at Hotel Astor, on May 14.

22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

The 22d N.Y., under command of Colonel Hotchkiss, went to Van Cortlandt Park parade ground on the afternoon of May 14, where the time was spent in a regimental close order drill, the military exercises being concluded with an evening parade. The regimental band was in attendance and the afternoon instruction was highly successful in every way.

In announcing the resignation of Major Daniel J. Murphy (brevet lieutenant colonel), Colonel Hotchkiss says: "Major Murphy, by his careful attention to duty and his love for the regiment, has endeared himself to both officers and enlisted men, and the commanding officer feels that he is voicing the sentiments of all members of the organization, when he wishes Major Murphy health, prosperity and happiness wherever he may be."

The regiment will parade for divine service in the Church of the Centurion on Governors Island, Sunday, May 29. Chaplain Richard Cobden will preach the sermon. Assembly will be at the armory at 1:30 p.m.

A handsome trophy, presented by the family of the late Surg. Lewis Balch, N.G.N.Y., for armory rifle shooting, has been won by Co. K, Capt. H. Garrison, for making the highest score in the rapid-fire match.

12TH N.Y.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

Cos. E, G, H and L, of the 12th N.Y., under command of Capt. F. C. Harriman, of Co. G, had a very successful outdoor drill on Sunday, May 15, in the country north of Van Cortlandt Park. The four companies, with the regimental hospital corps, proceeded via the subway at ten a.m. and detained at 242d street at 10:45. They marched to the junction of McLean and Carroll avenues, where they arrived at 11:30 o'clock. Cos. H and L and half the hospital corps, under command of Capt. Jay Zorn, then marched north along McLean avenue toward Dunwoody to take up a position on the defensive. Cos. E and G and the remaining half of the hospital corps remained behind for an hour, where they partook of some rations and practiced pitching shelter tents. At 12:35 Lieut. F. A. Wagner, of the attacking force, under Captain Harriman, started north through the woods with a deploy of six men and five minutes later Co. G followed in advance guard formation. Co. E followed about 200 yards in the rear, and with a rear guard.

At 1:25 p.m. word was received from the deploy commander that a small force of the enemy had been seen to the north. Co. G was then deployed in line of squads and Co. E sent out flankers to the east. At 1:45 Captain Harriman received a communication from the deploy commander that they had discovered the enemy's position and had been

fired on. Co. G was then deployed as skirmishers and Co. E in line of squads. A few minutes later the point of the advance guard came in contact with the enemy, and two squads from Co. E were sent forward on the right to make a feint, while the main force marched around the base of the hill directly in front of the position of Cos. H and L and turned their right flank.

The companies were then assembled and Co. G practiced pitching shelter tents, after which Cos. E and G participated in a game of baseball, E winning by a score of 13 to 6. The commissioned officers also played a game of ball with the non-coms. and lost. The companies arrived at the armory at seven p.m. after a well spent day.

Before starting out for the drill each man was required to sprinkle some powder in his shoes, prepared by Dr. Montgomery, of the Medical Department, and this proved to be very effective, as not one man complained of his feet.

The officers present, beside Captains Harriman and Zorn, were Capt. H. T. Ashmore, Dr. W. C. Montgomery, Lieuts. S. B. Lattimer, E. K. Rogers, R. Reynolds, J. J. Dean, R. M. Fields, F. A. Wagner and E. H. Jones and Dr. J. A. Dunseith.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that previous G.O.'s directing that the annual encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania be held from July 14 to July 28, inclusive, are amended, changing date of encampment to Aug. 11 to Aug. 20, inclusive. The encampment will be held at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., and will include all organizations with the exception of the following, which have been designated to participate in the combined camp of the U.S. Army and the Organized Militia, viz.: Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. B. Dougherty commanding (9th, 12th, 13th Regiments, Inf.); 1st Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Capt. John C. Groome; 2d Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Capt. John P. Wood; Troop A, Capt. Norman MacLeod; Battery B, Field Art., Capt. William C. Jones. The 4th Brigade, Brig. Gen. B. C. Coyell commanding, is temporarily attached to the Division from Aug. 11 to Aug. 20, inclusive. The 14th Infantry, Col. Franklin Blackstone commanding, is temporarily attached to 2d Brigade from Aug. 11 to Aug. 20, inclusive. Each organization will encamp for eight days. During the encampment the annual inspection will be made.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. F. M.—A man who enlists in New York city and goes to the Philippines does not lose his right to travel pay by re-enlisting on discharge in the Philippines. The travel pay is due on his discharge from first enlistment: "from place of discharge to place of muster into the Service."

FIRST INFANTRY.—It is not contemplated that the 1st Infantry will go to the Philippines before the early part of 1912. The 1st returned from the Philippines in 1908, sailing from Manila in May.

VOLUNTEER asks: What is the highest pension which can be granted by the Commissioner of Pensions to captains and lieutenants in the Volunteer service not totally disabled? Answer: Sec. 4695, Revised Statutes, provides a pension of \$20 for captains and \$17 for first lieutenants in what is known as "simple total disability" cases. For permanent specific disabilities, such as loss of both feet or both eyes, the rate is as high as \$100. The Commissioner of Pensions issues a pamphlet containing all the laws governing the granting of pensions.

J. P. H.—For a father to obtain title to a pension for the death of his son, by provision of the general law applying to the case of "pensions to dependent relatives since March 4, 1861," it must be shown that the soldier or sailor died of a disability contracted in service and line of duty. He must prove the cause and date of his son's death; that said son left no widow or minor child surviving him; the cause and extent of his disability during the period in which the son contributed to his support, and from that time to the present; the amount of his property and all other means of support possessed by him during that period, and the extent of his dependence upon his son for support.

J. C. N.—The only information at present available as to Coast Artillery companies to go to the Philippines this year is contained in G.O. 81, W.D., published on page 1101 of our issue for May 14. The companies to sail in September are the 11th and 18th, from Fort Schuyler, and the 42d and 138th, from Fort Mott.

TENTH INFANTRY.—No change of station to Fort Sam Houston is contemplated for your regiment. Blame it on the comet, that a dead-line dropped into the Table of Stations to disturb the repose of a sentence that was already complete. Thank you.

FOREIGN SERVICE asks: (1) To whom must I apply, after retirement, for permission to go abroad and live in a foreign country? (2) Must I take out a passport from the Department of State? (3) I lost (by fire) my naturalization papers, taken out in Brooklyn, N.Y., City Hall, 1892. Can I get another copy and to whom must I apply for same? Can you give the cost? (4) Are retired men in foreign countries paid every month or every three months, and are their checks sent through the consular officer, or to the men's own private address abroad? (5) Give me the cost of the Army and Navy Journal per year to Ireland. (6) Can I get on retirement a ticket to New York, via New Orleans, La., permission to lie over there two weeks, and to visit Key West, Fla.? Answer: (1) Apply to the Adjutant General for permission, and furlough granted for one year may be renewed. (2) Not necessary, but sometimes quite helpful. (3) Apply to the officer who issued your papers. The records of your case are, no doubt, kept in Brooklyn. (4) Payments are monthly, but the manner of remittance may vary with the circumstances. Ask the A.G. at the same time you apply for furlough. (5) To individual members of the Services, the Army and Navy Journal is sent at the club rate of \$3 a year, and to this is to be added for foreign postage \$1. (6) Enlisted men on retirement are entitled to transportation in kind to their homes. If the route you desire to take from San Francisco to New York is no more expensive than the shortest route between those two points, you would no doubt be permitted to follow your inclination. If more expensive, you could perhaps assume the difference in fare yourself.

H. C. H. asks: Where may I obtain a copy of the work entitled "Reply of the Philadelphia Brigade Association to the Foolish and Absurd Narrative of Lieut. Frank A. Haskell," referred to on page 1095 in your issue of the 14th instant? Answer: The title page bears the printed legend "Compliments of the Philadelphia Brigade Association." The headquarters of the association are at Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. W. C. asks: (1) Why, in orders, is the adjutant's name printed and also signed in ink? (2) Please define the different kind of orders in the regiment? Answer: (1) The printed signature shows the authority for the issuance of the order, as "By order of Colonel Scott, Frank P. Gress, Captain and Adjutant." The signature of the adjutant (either written or printed, as may be the custom) under the word "official," is a guarantee of the correctness of all that is printed. (2) General orders contain information for the entire regiment, while special orders usually have reference to individuals or to special occasions or duties.

T. B.—Spelling is one of the subjects you would be examined in to receive an appointment as a "commissioned" officer. Other subjects are grammar, mathematics, algebra, geometry, geography, history, the U.S. Constitution and international law. A communication regarding an opening in the regimental band should be addressed to the adjutant rather than to the chief musician. Troop movements for 1911 have not yet been given out.

W. F. G.—If you are drawing first period pay and on expiration of your enlistment, Sept. 20, 1910, re-enlist within

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three months of discharge, you will be entitled to bonus and second period pay.

E. D. McL. asks: I am on my first enlistment period. If I re-enlist within three months am I entitled to the bonus pay? Also, I have four days to make up; do I have to make them up to draw the bonus pay if entitled to it, and to draw re-enlistment pay? Answer: Yes, you do.

COMPASS.—Little is known of the discovery of this useful aid to navigation. For a period the honor of the invention was ascribed to Gioia, an Italian, born about the end of the thirteenth century. It has been maintained that even the Phoenicians were the inventors; that the Greeks and Romans had a knowledge of it. Such notions, however, have been refuted. One passage, nevertheless, of a remarkable character occurs in the works of Cardinal de Vigny, Bishop of Ptolemais, in Syria. He went to Palestine during the fourth Crusade, about the year 1204; he returned afterward to Europe, and subsequently back to the Holy Land, where he wrote his work entitled "Historia Orientalis," as nearly as can be determined, between the years 1215 and 1220. In Chapter 91 of that work he has this singular passage: "The iron needle, after contact with the lodestone, constantly turns to the North Star, which, as the axis of the firmament, remains immovable while the others revolve, and hence it is essentially necessary to those navigating on the ocean." The thing, therefore, which essentially constitutes the compass must have been known long before the birth of Gioia. It is settled beyond a doubt that the Chinese were acquainted with the compass long before the Europeans. It is certain that there are allusions to the magnetic needle in the traditional period of Chinese history, about 2600 B.C., and a still more credible account of it is found in the reign of Chingwang, of the Chow dynasty, 1114 B.C. The position of Gioia in relation to the compass was precisely that of Watt in relation to the steam engine—the element existed; he augmented its utility. The compass used by the mariners in the Mediterranean during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and by the Arabians in the thirteenth century, was a very uncertain and unsatisfactory apparatus. It consisted only of a magnetic needle floating in a vase or basin by means of two straws on a bit of cork supporting it on the surface of the water. The inconvenience and inefficiency of such an apparatus are obvious—the agitation of the ocean and the tossing of the vessel might render it useless in a moment. But Gioia placed the magnetized needle on a pivot, which permits it to turn to all sides with facility. Afterward it was attached to a card, divided into thirty-two points, called rose de vents, and then the box containing it was suspended in such a manner that, however the vessel might be tossed, it would always remain horizontal.

CASEMATE asks: (1) Enlisted Aug. 15, 1894, discharged Aug. 14, 1897; enlisted Sept. 22, 1902, discharged Sept. 21, 1905; re-enlisted Oct. 9, 1905, discharged Oct. 8, 1908; re-enlisted Nov. 16, 1908, still serving in this enlistment and drawing pay for third enlistment period. Is this correct? Some men have remained out over the limit since the passage of the pay bill, and upon coming into the Service again called rose de vents, and then the box containing it was suspended in such a manner that, however the vessel might be tossed, it would always remain horizontal.

E. H. L.—The 10th Infantry does not go to foreign service this year, the only regiments going out are the 9th, which went in April for the Philippines, and the 10th, to sail for Alaska in June.

F. J. P. asks: In the "Regulations for Small-Arms Firing, N.G.N.Y.," page 54, it states that the battle sight will be used except at 600 yards. What is the battle sight? Answer: Battle sight means the leaf of the sight down. With the U.S. magazine rifle M. 1908, the sight, with leaf down, is set for 580 yards. It is called battle line firing for the reason that the trajectory is so flat that the entire distance is dangerous space for foot or mounted troops.

E. L. H.—We know of no better procedure than an application to your Congressman or Senator to secure an appointment for examination as a candidate for a West Point Military Academy cadetship.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1904.

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W. A. R., MINNESOTA.—The text is correct. From port arms to right shoulder, arms, is executed in three numbers. From right shoulder to port in two numbers. No other method is authorized.

A. W. B. asks: (1) Par. 232, I.D.R., allows the following commands: 1. As skirmishers on (such) squad, 2. By the right flank, 3. March; also, 1. As skirmishers on (such) squad, 2. To the right, 3. March. Company being in column of squads or in line, how are the above presumably different commands executed? (2) Par. 232 allows the following command: 1. As skirmishers on rear squad, 2. To the rear, 3. March. The company being in column of squads, do the squads ahead of the base go to the right or to the left of the base? (3) Par. 237 contemplates that one squad in each platoon will fire one round at a certain number of halts.

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What are the commands of the captain, lieutenants and corporals to effect this? Answer: (1) The first command is practically the same as "Line of squads, right front into line, except that each squad is deployed as soon as disengaged and takes its place on the line established by the base squad in line of skirmishers, thus affording a less compact target than it would should it take its position as a squad and then deploy. In the second case the designated squad would turn to the right immediately and deploy, the other squads taking their positions on the new line established by the base squad, deployed as skirmishers. (2) That would depend on a number of circumstances, as, for instance, the positions of other companies on the firing line, the position of the enemy, the terrain and the position to be occupied as indicated by the company commander. (3) The captain announces the character of the fire and designates the platoon when but one platoon is to fire; this is done in a general way without any formal word of command. The chiefs of platoons command, "First (or second, etc.) squad, Fire one (or two, etc.) round. At so many yards. At such an object. Commence firing." These commands are repeated by chiefs of sections, but not by corporals in the line of skirmishers.

JUNIOR GRADE asks: (1) Is there in existence any authority for the wearing of the Service hat and canvas puttee leggings, with the dress uniform by enlisted men? This uniform is often prescribed for wear in rainy weather by Coast Artillery troops, but I have been unable to find that it is anywhere authorized, in War Department orders. (2) Is the formation of the battalion preparatory to, or immediately preceding the ceremony, "Escort of the Color," to be regarded as a formation "for ceremonies," in the sense that the sergeant major should take post as prescribed by Par. 449, I.D.R., or should the adjutant and sergeant major take their respective posts as at ordinary formation of the battalion (Par. 252, I.D.R.)? (3) In passing in review, in battalion, what is the correct position of the sergeant major—should he march in front of the right of the leading company, or in front of its center? Answer: (1) No authority. (2) We should say the adjutant and sergeant major take their posts as prescribed in Par. 439 and 449, I.D.R. (3) Nine paces in front of the right guide of the leading company.

L. L. P. asks: (1) In a small drill hall, marching either in line or column, upon reaching a wall where we cannot go any further, all mark time without command. Should the command, "Halt" or "Mark time" be given before a movement such as backward march be taken? Is it the same in marching backward. (2) If the command "Mark time" is given from the halt, should the men come to right shoulder or at the trail arms? If they take the trail should they take the right shoulder at the command, "Full step, March." (3) In single rank and in competitive drill, many men have fallen out, the commands, "Right dress" and the "Count off" are given, but only five men remain in line, can a squad movement be taken? (4) Who would be in command of a battalion if the major is on leave, and the adjutant holds the rank of first lieutenant? Answer: (1) "Halt," or "Mark time, March," should be given. (2) "Mark time" should not be given from a halt. At the command, "Backward, March," pieces should be brought to the right shoulder. (3) The fifth man should be placed as a file closer. (4) The senior line officer of the battalion.

E. H. L. asks: (1) What position does No. 1 sentry take when the colors are sounded at retreat? Answer: If you can see the flag, stand at attention facing it, piece at right shoulder, render the prescribed salute (present arms) at the last note of the air. If you cannot see the flag, face outward, at attention, do not salute. This assumes that your duties are not such as to prevent your doing so.

E. asks: In an extended order drill, do a line of skirmishers halt on the line of company officers, as stated in the normal attack, or do they halt in place at the command "Halt" as in close order? Answer: Halt in line of commanding officers in extended order.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., May 12, 1910.

General Barry and Colonel Biddle are spending the week-end with Major and Miss W. M. Wright, and General Barry, Major W. K. Wright, Colonel Biddle and Major W. M. Wright will revel in the game of golf on the ideal Del Monte links. Wednesday has become the established shopping day in San Francisco, and each week a number speed up the peninsula and form a gay luncheon party at the downtown café; among those who went this week were Mrs. Bullard, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Captain Cranston, Chaplain Lutz, Lieutenant Norton, Dr. Lowe, Miss Pickering and Captain Creary. The Bridge Club was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Sharon Thursday afternoon, the following being present: Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Widdifield, Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Mrs. Kalde, Mrs. Davis, Miss Creary, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Casaday, Mrs. Ripley and Mrs. Jones.

Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson entertained Capt. and Mrs. Ripley at a dinner and theater party Tuesday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman and family were dinner guests of Capt. and Miss Creary Saturday evening.

Capt. Murray Baldwin went to San Francisco Friday for medical treatment. Capt. and Mrs. Bell and family are enjoying a motor trip to Pasadena. Mrs. W. H. Johnson and Mrs. Wilford Twyman, delegates of the California Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, were guests of honor Friday afternoon at a lilac luncheon given at Pebble Beach Lodge, followed by a drive in motor cars and reception at Carmel by the Arts and Crafts Club of that place. Captain Pickering returned this week from a very enjoyable fishing leave.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer were luncheon guests of Mrs. Moller and Lieutenant Mininger Monday afternoon. Lieutenants Van Wormer and Everts will each be supplied with a fine government horse required for the work on the provisional military map when they leave next week for duty in the southern part of the state. Our faithful post gardener, Joseph Silva, received an appointment at Angel Island as head gardener at a better salary and left on Monday. Miss Warner, Miss Smith, Miss Shepherd, Miss Myrtle Smith, Dr. Mason, Lieutenants Everts and Dravo and Mr. Shortridge spent the week-end with Mrs. Everts and her younger son, Mr. B. Everts, who owns a comfortable bungalow forty miles

down the coast, and fishing and hunting camp. Lieut. and Mrs. Pope left to-day to attend the blossom festival in San Jose.

There is a possibility of this department receiving orders to start for camp Atascadero six weeks earlier than the original orders, on account of the low water supply at that place.

A wireless invitation to visit this post was sent from the station near the garrison by Mrs. Moller to Lieut. E. L. Gruber, 5th Field Art., and bride, while the transport Logan was 150 miles from San Francisco, and a reply of acceptance was received in less than forty-five minutes. Capt. and Mrs. Price entertained at a chaffing-dish party Tuesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Captain Sargent and Mrs. Moller, Mrs. Arthur Cranston has Mrs. and Miss Woodworth, of San Francisco, as her guests during Captain Cranston's absence for the next two weeks. The basketball five of Pacific Grove High School defeated the team of Monterey High School by a score of 23 to 10, winning the pennant, after a most stubbornly contested game. The most effective work for the winners was performed by Miss Gettie and Brownie Norman from the garrison. Lieut. S. A. Howard, 30th Inf., will leave next week, accompanied by Mrs. Howard, for Sea Girt, N.J., to compete in the national rifle and revolver competition. A complimentary band concert was tendered Gen. and Mrs. Barry Thursday evening in front of Major W. M. Wright's quarters. Miss Helen Ashton, of San Francisco, will arrive on Friday as the guest of Mrs. McIver, and after a brief visit they will join Major McIver in San Francisco, and all go to the Yosemite for several weeks.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 16, 1910.

Lieut. W. O. Short returned last week from a twenty-day leave spent with his parents in Illinois. Mrs. H. F. Dalton was a luncheon guest of Mrs. J. G. Bourke and the Misses Bourke at their home in Omaha, last Tuesday. Mrs. S. W. Noyes, who recently underwent an operation at the Clarkson Memorial Hospital, Omaha, returned here last Wednesday and is slowly convalescing under the care of the post surgeon and a trained nurse. Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell and the latter's sister, Miss Farrell, of Omaha, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Connell at dinner at the Field Club Saturday night.

The 16th Infantry ball team was defeated by the Creighton University team last Thursday afternoon by a score of 12-9, in a very loosely played game. Birch, Gormley and Smith did the pitching for the home team.

Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett have had Miss Sara Bourke, of Omaha, as a house guest for the past week.

Mr. E. W. Moore, of Greenville, Miss., was the guest of Lieut. O. K. Nulsen several days last week. Lieut. G. H. White left Sunday for Battle Creek, Mich., to spend a short leave, joining Mrs. White, who left last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Riley had the Rev. Father Devlin, of Creighton University, as a guest over Sunday. Col. Cornelius Gardener is spending a few days of his leave in Washington, D.C., and is expected back about May 19. Lieut. L. R. James, promoted to the 9th Infantry, expects to effect a transfer back to the 16th with Lieutenant White, who will transfer with Captain Chrisman on the former's promotion to captain in August.

Capt. C. E. Babcock entertained informally Wednesday for Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, Mrs. Doane, Miss Daisy Doane and Miss Josephine Young, of Omaha. Lieut. J. M. Churchill, recently detailed to the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn., will remain here until Sept. 1.

Lieut. R. J. West left last Friday with the 16th Infantry baseball team for an eight-day tour through Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. The itinerary includes Plattsmouth, St. Joseph, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley and Atchison. On Friday afternoon the team defeated the strong Plattsmouth team in a sixteen-inning game, the score being 2 to 1.

Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Wilder gave a dinner at the Field Club Saturday in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. F. A. Smith. Their guests included Col. and Mrs. McCarthy, Col. and Mrs. Banister, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieutenant Christie and Miss Smith. Among those attending the performance of William Collier in "A Lucky Star" at the Brandeis theater on the opening night were Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Captain Babcock, Lieutenant Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell and Miss Farrell, and Captain Ball will enter the next Service School class at Fort Leavenworth and will remain on duty here until July 5. Mrs. Ball leaves for New York June 1, to remain East until September, when she will join Captain Ball at Leavenworth.

Capt. C. E. Babcock had quite a severe accident while a spectator at the opening game of the Western League in Omaha last Tuesday. He was struck on the head by a swift ball, which inflicted a severe scalp wound. It is rapidly healing, however.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 11, 1910.

The Polo Club scored another success in its benefit given Tuesday afternoon, May 10. Nearly the whole garrison was present and over one hundred guests from San Antonio. The program opened with a short and snappy polo game, with the following lineup:

Rattlesnakes (colors, red).—No. 1, Lieutenant Johnson, 3d Cav.; No. 2, Lieutenant Hughes, 3d Art.; No. 3, Lieutenant Bristol, 3d Cav.; No. 4, Captain Hennessy, 3d Art.; substitute, Mr. William Meadows.

Hookworms (colors, yellow).—No. 1, Lieutenant Magruder, 22d Inf.; No. 2, Lieutenant Greble, 3d Art.; No. 3, Lieutenant Churchill, 3d Art.; No. 4, Captain McIntyre, 3d Art.; substitute, Lieutenant Goetz, 3d Cav.

The teams had been chosen with a view to making them as nearly equal as possible; and the result was a most excellent and exciting game. Neither side scored in the first period. Both teams made two goals in the second period. The third was fought without a score, and just at the close of the game the deciding goal was shot through. The brilliant playing of Greble and Greble was especially noticeable, while the plucky work of Magruder, who stayed in the game after being hit hard in the face with a ball, brought him much favorable comment.

After the polo game the first gymnastics, the nightshirt race, in which the competitors rode the length of the field, dismounted, donned a nightshirt and returned, caused much merriment. The entries were as follows: Lieutenant Greble, 3d Art., riding Cocktail; Lieutenant Magruder, 22d Inf., riding Aransas; Lieutenant Hughes, 3d Art., riding Irish; Captain McIntyre, 3d Art., riding Preacher; Lieutenant Churchill, 3d Art., riding The Mouse; Lieutenant Johnson, 3d Cav., riding Brownie; Captain Hennessy, 3d Art., riding Flash; Lieutenant Goetz, 3d Cav., riding Microbe. Lieutenant Greble won, Captain Hennessy was second, Lieutenant Churchill third, and due to a broken curb chain, Captain McIntyre was a laughable last.

The second event, the "strikers' race," in which enlisted men in the employ of members of the club saddled two ponies, mounted one and led the other the length of the field and then changed ponies and returned, was very keenly contested. The following entries were made: Captain Hennessy's entry, Private Yorke with ponies Flash and Aransas; Captain Bishop's entry, Private Ray with ponies Cocktail and Gin Fizz; Captain McIntyre's entry, Private Rose with ponies Preacher and Sammy; Lieutenant Hughes's entry, Private Banistahl with ponies Smash and Irish; Lieutenant Churchill's entry, Private Schober with ponies The Rabbit and The Mouse; Lieutenant Greble's entry, Private Fenster with ponies Fizz and Microbe. Private Yorke won, Private Schober was second, and Private Fenster third.

The last event was very amusing. It consisted of a conundrum race, in which the gentlemen carrying conundrums drawn by lot rode the length of the field to their partners, who solved the conundrums. The gentlemen then returned to the judges. A correct answer was necessary to win. The entries were: Lieutenant Goetz (on Microbe) and Miss

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Mildred Greble; Captain Hennessy (on Flash) and Mrs. Hennessy; Lieutenant Hughes (on Irish) and Mrs. Hughes; Lieutenant Churchill (on The Rabbit) and Miss Kampmann; Captain McIntyre (on Preacher) and Mrs. McIntyre; Lieut. H. B. Johnson (on Brownie) and Mrs. Johnson; Lieutenant Greble (on Cocktail) and Miss Anna Greble. Lieutenant Goetz and Miss Mildred Greble won, although Lieutenant Greble and Captain Hennessy both finished before Lieutenant Goetz; but Miss Greble was the first one to send in a correct answer.

After the events refreshments were served, for which tickets at fifty cents were collected for the benefit of the club. During the afternoon music was furnished by the 3d Artillery band.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 14, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Oliver P. Robinson and daughter, Gale, will leave Saturday for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., where they will be the guests of Mrs. Robinson's father, Lieut. Col. George H. G. Gale. Lieut. Frederick C. Rogers, 16th Inf., of Fort Crook, is the guest of his parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Rogers.

Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge on Friday gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William B. Bannister, Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall. Former Chaplain H. Percy Silver, of New York, spent Friday with Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson. Capt. John Henry Parker will leave Sunday for Boonville, Mo., to be the guest of his son, Burr, at the closing exercises of the Kemper Military School. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf entertained Wednesday evening for the Five Hundred Club. Capt. and Mrs. George O. Cress on Saturday evening gave a supper for their guest, Miss Wilkinson, of Columbus, O. Mrs. Jens Bugge entertained this afternoon at a bridge luncheon, and on Monday Mrs. J. M. Campbell entertained at bridge.

Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey gave a theater party, followed by supper at Carling's, on Monday, for the young ladies who are guests at the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Otto W. B. Farr chaperoned. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bannister are entertaining this evening at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Evans. Lieut. Karl D. Klemm entertained Friday evening, after the hop, at supper for Miss Nye, of St. Paul; Miss Price, of Seattle; Miss Harris, of Chicago; Mrs. Louis C. Scherer and Mrs. Farr. Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, gave a dinner Wednesday for Colonels Evans and Bannister, Major Griffith, Captains Farr and Bugge, of this garrison; Capt. Sedgwick Rice, of St. Paul, and Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons and Edmund L. Butts, of Minneapolis.

Chaplain and Mrs. Stanley C. Ramsden will leave May 25 to visit relatives in Philadelphia, returning here the last of June.

Battery D, 5th Field Art., will leave Saturday for Sparta, marching the entire way; the officers accompanying the battery are Captain Farr, Lieutenants Bailey, Paine, Reynolds and Veterinarian Sproule. It is expected that they will return to the post Sept. 1.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks leave about June 1 for Fort Lincoln, N.D. Mrs. C. A. Shephard returned Monday from Chicago, where she spent a few days with relatives.

Several thousand persons witnessed the team battle here Thursday afternoon between the cadets from St. Thomas College and from the University of Minnesota. Colonel Evans acted as judge and awarded the victory to the university boys. Capt. Sedgwick Rice is instructor of the St. Thomas cadets and Capt. Edmund L. Butts for the university. About one thousand cadets took part. Among the many prominent spectators were Gov. A. O. Eberhart and staff and Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., May 13, 1910.

Mrs. G. M. Bush, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ross L. Bush, left on Saturday for her home in Peoria, Ill. Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Jones entertained with a delicious supper on Sunday night for Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Miss Frances Burlinson, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman. Lieut. E. B. Smalley, who has been at Fort Leavenworth taking examination for promotion, returned on Sunday. Miss Pollock, of New Orleans, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Cralle, and Miss Bessie Craney, left on Tuesday for her home.

Capt. L. J. Owen left on Tuesday for a month's leave. The engagement of Captain Owen and Miss Ethel C. Rogers, of Greenfield, Mass., has been announced, and the wedding will take place on May 21. Miss Rogers was a visitor to the post last fall, and many friends will be glad to welcome her to the Service. Col. H. A. Greene returned Saturday and resumed command after being absent from the regiment for over a year as president of the Infantry Equipment Board. P. A. Paymr. and Mrs. Hovey-King, U.S. Navy, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Francis R. Eastman. Mrs. Hovey-King and Mrs. Eastman are sisters and the daughters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry B. Moon, retired. Col. and Mrs. Moon are also the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Cummings announce the arrival of a fine, large baby boy on Sunday afternoon. Mother and baby are doing well. The boy has been named Avery Duane Cummings, Jr.

A most exciting game of ball was played on the post diamond Sunday afternoon between Co. H and the Ramblers, of Indianapolis, a victory for the soldiers; score, 8 to 7. It was a tie in the seventh, and remained so until the last half of the ninth. Bradford, for the soldiers, pitched excellent ball.

Chaplain John A. Ferry and Miss Ferry entertained at dinner on Thursday in honor of the homecoming of Colonel Greene. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Miss Frances Burlinson, Mrs. M. L. Forbes,

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Capt. and Mrs. Coleman. On Tuesday evening Chaplain Ferry gave a free vaudeville show for the entertainment of the officers and enlisted men, a return engagement of some old favorites. Every number was good. The 10th Infantry orchestra furnished the music.

Mrs. F. W. Coleman and her mother, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, left on Friday for the East. Mrs. Forbes returned to her home in Baltimore; Mrs. Coleman will spend a few weeks visiting relatives in Washington and will spend the summer at Bradley Beach, N.J.

The troops of the command are undergoing daily preparation for the military tournament in Chicago, to begin July 4 and last ten days. Every morning the entire regiment turns out, commanded by Major R. C. Van Vliet.

A unique and delightful hop was given Friday night by all the young ladies of the post for the young people. The surprise of the evening was the appearance of the young ladies in dominoes and masks. After a jolly evening the masks were removed and a delicious supper served. The musical program rendered by the 10th Infantry orchestra was specially selected by the ladies and consisted of all the latest two-steps and waltzes.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 9, 1910.

Saturday night a progressive dinner was given by several of the officers and ladies. They started at Col. and Mrs. Mann's with the soup, then went to Capt. and Mrs. Gregory's for the meat course, after that to Lieut. and Mrs. Forrester's for the salad, then to Lieut. and Mrs. Wiegstein's for the dessert, and lastly to Capt. and Mrs. Ford's where punch was served, and dancing and bridge were enjoyed for the remainder of the evening. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Turner, of St. Louis, Mrs. Pace, Captain Robertson and Lieutenants Wilson, Quinlan, Blakely and Mudd. Music was furnished by the post orchestra.

Mrs. O. I. Straub returned home Monday after a month's stay in Bay Ridge, N.Y., with her mother, Mrs. E. Van A. Andrus. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Ford were hosts at a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, Lieut. and Mrs. Wiegstein and Lieutenants Mitchell and Mudd. Saturday night, April 30, Captain Benteen entertained with a mushroom party for Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Forrester, Captain Robertson, and Lieutenants Wilson, Blakely, Cole and Mudd. The mushrooms were especially enjoyed, as they were raised by Captain Benteen himself.

Mrs. Pace, of Macomb, Ill., arrived Friday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Ford, bringing with her her grandson, Homer Ford, who has been visiting her. Friday night Capt. and Mrs. Mabce were the guests at a dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. C. Dewitt Lukins, of St. Louis. The next day the Lukins entertained with a luncheon at Tony Faust's in honor of Mrs. Mabce, followed by a theater party at the Olympic. Sunday night the Lukins again were hosts at a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Mabce and Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, of St. Louis, at the Century Boat Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Knight have settled in their new home on Blackmore avenue.

Wednesday a large luncheon was given for President Taft by the Business Men's League of St. Louis; over six hundred covers were laid. Among the Army guests were Colonel Mann, Lieutenant Colonel Bradley, Major Straub and Captains Symmonds, Robertson, Gregory, Ford and Mabce, beside several officers who are on duty in St. Louis. After the luncheon the President, with many of the guests, attended the baseball game. That same evening Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. Ford and Captain Robertson formed a dinner party at the Missouri Athletic Club.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., May 16, 1910.

Lieut. B. R. Campbell left week before last for Fort Assiniboine. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph O. Kay sail from Baltimore, May 18, on the Rhine for a trip abroad; their cousin, Mrs. Armstrong, of New York, will go with them.

Mrs. Marquart's teas last week were very pleasant affairs. Mrs. Harris poured for her on Wednesday and Mrs. Kent on Thursday. Miss Louise Buck was an out-of-garrison guest. Two weeks ago Thursday the Evening Bridge Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Wright. There were five tables, and those playing were Lieut. and Mrs. Longanecker, Lieutenants Jackson, Cook and Reed, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. McAndrew, Captains Gibson and Shuttleworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Gullion, Lieut. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Ball, Miss Downer, Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Marquart. Mrs. Roberts won the guest prize, a dainty handkerchief. The afternoon club met at Mrs. Kent's week before last. Mrs. Gullion winning; last week Mrs. Roberts won.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a daughter, Frances Edwards, on May 5. On May 4 Lieutenant Jackson entertained the evening bridge players. Mrs. Wright won a handsome crystal vase and Lieutenant Ball a cigar tray. A Lieutenant Mitchell, 2d Inf., who is on leave, spent last week with Lieutenant Wright. Miss Downer, who has been Lieut. and Mrs. Ball's guest during April, left for her home week before last. On Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Ball entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Downer and Lieutenant Reed. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Marquart entertained at dinner Mrs. E. H. Browne, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrew and Lieutenant Reed. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Marquart dined Lieut. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Angie Mitchell and Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell.

Mrs. E. H. Browne leaves Tuesday for a visit in Washington, to be the guest of Major and Mrs. Lewis Merriam. Lieut. De W. W. Chamberlin spent a week's leave in Detroit

with his family last week. Captain Shuttleworth was called home very suddenly last week by the death of his father. Saturday morning the second annual shoot was held for the cup offered by Lieut. F. P. Jackson to the team holding high score. Co. A won. The cup becomes the property of the organization winning it three times, and Co. A have won twice, so far.

On Saturday the Bridge Club played at Lieut. and Mrs. Longanecker's and spent an unusually jolly evening. Miss Angie Mitchell won a cut-glass toilet bottle and Lieutenant McAndrew a gun-metal desk clock.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 18, 1910.

Mrs. Henry B. Price entertained at cards at Hotel Monroe Monday for Mrs. Roscoe P. Dillen; Mrs. Dillen, Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Chamberlain won the prizes. Mrs. Harry H. Balthis was hostess at bridge Wednesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Kite, Miss Balthis, Paymaster Lamar and Ensign Clark. Lieutenant Smead entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Delaware Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dillen, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Price, Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Halsey, Jr., Miss Ramsay, of Baltimore; Miss Cornelia Truxton, Mr. Henry Bagley, of North Carolina; Lieutenants Bagley, Kimmel, Dortch, Lieutenant Commander Overstreet, Ensigns Slayton and Gillmore, Paymasters Woods and Coyle and Midshipmen Braisted and Stevenson. Mrs. Frank O. Cook delightfully entertained her bridge club and others at the home of her mother, Mrs. Thomas Bain, Thursday afternoon. Silk hose were won by Mesdames Crose, DuBose and Cook and Miss Freeman. Mrs. William Marshall was hostess at luncheon at her home in the yard Tuesday for ten. Mrs. E. G. Kintner entertained Wednesday at cards at her home in Portsmouth. There were three tables of bridge, and the prizes went to Mrs. Frank O. Cook and Mrs. Chantry.

Mrs. John Read, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, expects to leave for her home, Fort Keogh, Mont., next week. Mrs. Burruss will accompany her and later visit her son and daughter. Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, U.S.A., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Mrs. Henry Baker has returned from Washington. Mrs. Albert Dillingham will arrive this week to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes. Miss Esther Byrnes, formerly of Norfolk, now of Newport, R.I., is the guest of Miss Reynolds on the U.S.S. Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hunter, of Chicago, who have been spending ten days in Norfolk to be with their son, Midshipman Hunter, U.S.S. Louisiana, left Sunday for New York. Mrs. and Miss Touchard, of New York, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Parker in the yard, left Monday for California. Mrs. W. P. White and little daughter, of the War College, Newport, are the guests of Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Portsmouth. Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, who has been the guest of Judge and Miss Wilcox, left Thursday for San Francisco to join Admiral Osterhaus.

FORT LINCOLN.

Fort Lincoln, N.D., May 14, 1910.

On Wednesday night, May 11, a very charming reception was given in honor of our bride and groom, Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Merritt. A delicious supper being served. Those attending were Lieut. and Mrs. Herbst, Lieut. and Mrs. Westover, Major and Mrs. Dale, Lieut. and Mrs. Jepson, Dr. and Mrs. Wheate, Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe, Miss Mason, Lieutenant Kobes and Major Steedman.

Soon we will have another bride, as Lieut. George R. Koehler and Miss Louise Hardean shipped away to St. Paul and were married on May 11. Lieut. and Mrs. Westover were in the secret, so they accompanied them and witnessed the wedding. After a wedding trip to Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, they will be at home after June 4 at Fort Lincoln. Long life and happiness attend them!

Major and Mrs. Dale entertained informally at dinner Major R. R. Steedman before the reception the other night. The majority of the post attend the theater whenever there is a show in town. Last week Lieut. and Mrs. Merritt, Major and Mrs. Dale and Miss Mason went in to see "St. Elmo." To-night, May 14, "As You Like It" appears, and the same crowd will go in. Lieutenant Kirtland is expected back in a few days from leave. Mrs. George Herbst expects to leave for New York state to attend her sister's wedding to Lieutenant Bubb, next week. Dr. and Mrs. Wheate go on leave soon.

CHARLESTON NAVY YARD.

Charleston Navy Yard, S.C., May 16, 1910.

The Dixie, Smith, Lamson and Preston, of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, under the command of Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Williams, U.S.N., left May 5 for Hampton Roads to join the Atlantic Fleet for the summer maneuvers. After the maneuvers they will go to the Boston Navy Yard for repairs and overhauling, instead of returning to Charleston. While here the Preston was fitted with wireless outfit. The other boats were all fitted with wireless shortly after commissioning.

Ensign F. W. Milner returned from leave May 6. Lieut. E. V. B. Doureou, U.S.M.C., formerly with the Nicaraguan Brigade, has reported for duty at the Marine Barracks here.

The U.S.S. Rodgers has been substituted for the U.S.S. Dupont for the use of the Massachusetts Naval Militia during the coming summer, and the officers and men of the Massachusetts Naval Militia are expected here about the 15th to take the Rodgers and Foote North. The Foote goes to Boston and the Rodgers to Fall River. The U.S.S. Macdonough, Stringham and Bailey are being prepared to go on a cruise this summer, to go North about the middle of June, probably.

The five new torpedo slips are nearly completed. These slips were authorized when the 7th Division destroyers were assigned to this yard.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 11, 1910.

There was quite an impressive function in the quarters of Col. Daniel M. Appel, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Appel at this post on Sunday afternoon, May 8, the occasion being the baptism of their grandchild, the infant son of P.A. Surg. George Lewis Wickes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wickes.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George C. Rafter, rector emeritus of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. The sponsors were Col. Daniel M. Appel, U.S.A., Lieut. George Francis Neal, U.S.N., and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kevin Fisk, of Montreal. The proxies were Capt. Wallace Craigie, Captain Talbot, Lieutenant Watson and Mrs. Skinner. Beautifully engraved silver cups were presented by Captain Talbot and Lieutenant Watson.

The child was named after his great grandfather, the late Rev. Robert Lindsay, Dean of Montreal.

The rooms were profusely decorated with palms, American Beauty roses, Marguerites and carnations, all presented to the baby by his admiring well-wishers; and the huge punch bowl in the dining room provided the wherewithal for merry toasts to the future young admiral.

Among the invited guests were Major General Randall, Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hoyt, Col. and Mrs. Williams and the Misses Williams, Col. and Mrs. Dyer, Major and Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. John Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Dugald Whitaker, Lieut. Col. McCarthy, Major Marrow, Mrs. E. Mason Smith, the Misses Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Leroy S. Lyon, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brewster, Dr. and Mrs. Barkwell, Dr. and Mrs. Barber, Lieut. and Mrs. Outter, Major and Mrs. Skinner, Lieut. and Mrs. Griffin, Miss Griffin, Lieut. and Mrs. Tucker, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Major Macomb, Capt. and Mrs. Kelly, Capt. Hamilton, Lieut. Amory, Capt. Wallace Craigie, Mr. E. T. Clarke, Miss Black,

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fine quality
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commend them
to the
most critical



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Miss Sanderson, Chaplain and Mrs. Stull, Capt. McConnell, Capt. Battle, Capt. and Mrs. Myer, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Captain Talbot, Lieut. and Mrs. Bundesen, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Lawson, Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Wilson, Lieut. Watson, Lieut. Weaver and Lieut. Connelly. First Lieut. Robert C. Humber, 10th Inf., reported at post headquarters May 9 and was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., May 4, 1910.

A few days before the departure of Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., from Schofield Barracks for the mainland, he held a farewell reception. Colonel Schuyler's health was offered in champagne and Major Fred W. Foster, in behalf of the post, expressed the deep regret of all officers at his departure.

Colonel Schuyler, accompanied by Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan and Capt. Wallace B. Scales, 5th Cav., and Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., met Prince Tsai Tao at the wharf as military aid for the Chinese Prince during his stay here. The royal visitor was escorted by Co. E, 20th Inf., commanded by Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, a troop of the 5th Cavalry and a detachment of the National Guard. At the executive building Gov. Walter F. Frear and other officials, Rear Admiral Corwin P. Rees, Major Samuel W. Dunning and other officers of the Services here, were present at the official reception. Later the group were photographed, with Colonel Schuyler standing next to Prince Tsai Tao. The royal party went to the U.S. Navy yard to return the call of Rear Admiral Rees. The Prince's stay at this port was limited to less than twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Fred W. Foster entertained informally at bridge on Saturday of last week. Among her guests were Mrs. Charles C. Walcott, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Morse and Mrs. Harry O. Willard. On April 20 Capt. and Mrs. Willard entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Cunningham, Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Morse at Schofield Barracks.

Among the charming entertainments recently at the Leilehua reservation was a farewell tendered by Major and Mrs. Fred W. Foster to Col. Walter S. Schuyler. The guests at the dinner party were the officers of Colonel Schuyler's staff and their wives; Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence R. Day and Capt. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook.

The 2d Battalion, 20th Inf., at Fort Shafter, are engaged in target practice. There is a splendid natural range to the north of the parade; the mountains east of Fort Shafter afford a natural backdrop.

The most destructive fire in Honolulu in many years destroyed, on April 28, the Orpheum theater building on Fort street and about half a block adjoining, with a loss of \$25,000. No lives were lost.

At a recent meeting of the Military Athletic Association a decision was reached to admit a team of ball players from Fort Ruger and a marine nine, making a six-team schedule, to play three games a month at Schofield Barracks and a fourth at the league grounds. The Fort Shafter nine and the team from Schofield Barracks are giving good accounts of themselves.

The transport Dix reached here the first of last week, bringing coal from the Milke mines of Japan for this station. The Dix encountered a severe four days' gale after leaving Japan.

Capt. and Mrs. Willard gave a dinner at Schofield Barracks recently for Capt. and Mrs. Sturges and Lieut. and Mrs. Barton. Lieut. and Mrs. Barton entertained at dinner on April 26 for Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. and Mrs. Paul Allen Adams.

The wedding of Lieut. George Cleveland Bowen, 20th Inf., of Fort Shafter, and Miss Alice Spalding, of Honolulu, has been set for June 8, to be performed at the Cathedral of Saint Andrews by the Rev. Bishop Restricks, of the Episcopal faith. The officers of the two squadrons of the 5th Cavalry at Schofield Barracks gave a reception and ball on Saturday last. A number from Fort Shafter were in attendance.

The transport Logan reached this fort this morning about nine o'clock from Manila, after a delightful and quick journey. The transport sails at four this afternoon for San Francisco. There are no regiments being carried on this trip, but a number of casuals and civilians.

FORT WINT.

Fort Wint, Grande Island, P.I., April 10, 1910.

Major D. W. Ketcham was host at a beautifully appointed dinner some time ago in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Robinson. Capt. and Mrs. Duncan, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker and Lieut. and Mrs. McNeil. A morning bridge club has been recently organized, to meet once a week. Its members are Mrs. Gordon Robinson, Mrs. C. O. Zollars, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Eugene B. Walker, Mrs. William Tidball and Mrs. T. M. McNeil. Delightful launch parties, under the supervision of Captain Robinson and Captain Tidball, have been gotten up each Sunday. All the interesting native villages surrounding Subic Bay have been visited and many enjoyable trips taken.

Mrs. Zollars has had as her house guest recently Mrs. Cory of Fort William McKinley. Major and Mrs. Tidball entertained Lieut. and Mrs. McNeil at dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, their daughter, Margaret, and Mrs. Robinson, sr., recently returned from a two weeks' trip to the Southern Islands. Later Capt. and Mrs. Tidball took the trip by the same route. Lieut. and George M. Peck and Dr. Nedem are the two latest arrivals to be welcomed to Grande

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE CHARTREUSE

has always been and still is made by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), who, since their expulsion from France, have been located at Tarragona, Spain; and, although the old labels and insignia originated by the Monks have been adjudged by the Federal Court of this country to be still the exclusive property of the Monks, their world-renowned product is nowadays known as



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—Green and Yellow—

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Island; Dr. Nedem having just arrived on the Crook, to succeed Captain Duncan, who has been sent to Los Banos. Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, having just recovered from an operation for appendicitis, left on the Sheridan, with Mrs. Wildrick, to spend some time touring China and Japan. The mine planter Gen. Henry Knox, under command of Lieut. William E. Shedd, has gone to Manila for repairs and will not return for several weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Robinson and family and Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene B. Walker leave May 1 for Baguio, to spend a month of the hot season.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY, P.I.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., April 13, 1910.

Mrs. Frederick Perkins and son were the guests of Colonel Bowen and family one evening last week. A complimentary concert was given for them by the 12th Infantry band. Mrs. Perkins is the wife of Major Perkins, adjutant general of the Department of Mindanao. On account of the son's poor health Mrs. Perkins will go to the States for some time, leaving on the Mongolia.

Chaplain O'Keefe, 12th Cav., gave an illustrated lecture entitled "Ben-Hur," which was largely attended by an appreciative audience last Saturday evening. On Friday evening of last week the young ladies of the post gave an entertainment at the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association for the benefit of the Army Relief Fund. A two-act farce comedy, entitled "The Corner Cupboard," was presented, and there was a large audience who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the show.

The target range at the post is now being used by several companies of the 20th Infantry from Manila, here for annual target practice and encamped in the vicinity of the range. The two batteries of the 1st Artillery, which were to relieve Batteries A and B, 5th Field Art., have arrived and been assigned to quarters. The 3d Battalion, 7th Inf., expects to go to Corregidor about May 4 to relieve one battalion of the 12th Infantry in building roads, guarding trails, etc. Two companies of the 7th Infantry (E and F) are doing duty in Cuartel de Espana while the 20th is having target practice. Duty is hard in Manila, and they will be glad to return to this post the end of this month.

Capt. Hjalmer Erickson, the popular quartermaster of the 7th Infantry, is the happy father of a bouncing baby boy. Mrs. Erickson and baby are doing well at the Division Hospital.

Lieut. E. K. Masse, 7th Inf., who left for the U.S. on the Sheridan on March 15, has partly recovered from a serious operation and will go to the General Hospital at the Presidio to recuperate for a few months. Mrs. Solielac, wife of Lieut. Louis Solielac, 12th Inf., has returned here after a severe sickness of about seven weeks at the Division Hospital in Manila.

Handball tournaments are held at the Young Men's Christian Association court; first prizes are two gold medals, with other suitable prizes for second and third places. An aquatic meet will be held for the swimmers of the post and Manila. Several water polo teams will be entered. The swimming nights are Tuesday and Thursday. Classes for beginners and also advanced work in aquatics are held.

Lieut. Col. R. N. Getty, 7th Inf., is range officer of the Fort McKinley target range for the season's target practice. Mrs. Bonesteel, wife of Lieut. G. H. Bonesteel, 12th Inf., arrived last month on the transport Crook.

NOTES FROM JOLO.

Jolo, P.I., March 21, 1910.

Troop A, 2d Cav., arrived at Jolo on Saturday. They left the Sheridan at Zamboanga and were transferred to the Samar. Owing to a case of measles they are now in quarantine camp. The officers with the troop are Lieutenants Reaney and McGee and Veterinarian English. Cos. C and E, 3d Inf., returned last week from Cebu, where they went to garrison stations of troops who were attending the maneuvers in Luzon. The headquarters and band, 2d Cav., leave to-day for station at Camp Overton, Mindanao. They were relieved here by headquarters of the 3d Infantry.

Recent trips of detachments from the Jolo garrison have been made by Lieut. C. G. Harvey, 2d Cav., with an Infantry detachment on the launch Nashville to return some natives to the Island of Siasi; and by Lieut. H. R. Smalley, 2d Cav., with Co. D, 3d Inf., on the U.S. gunboat Paragua, to Parang as escort to Lieutenant Reed, A.D.C., the provincial secretary, who went to confer with Datto Idris and some headmen in regard to conditions in that province. Lieut. L. A. Kunzig, 3d Inf., brought back some prisoners from an adjacent island on the Nashville.

Major J. T. Dickman, I.G., spent last week in inspecting the garrison. He was entertained by Major and Mrs. M. F. Steele, 2d Cav.

Among the thrilling events of the week was that of a Moro who ran "amuck" in front of the guardhouse at Asturias Barracks. No armed Moros are allowed to go through Asturias en route to Jolo without a pass. The Moro was halted by No. 1. Instead of showing his pass, however, he drew his barang and attacked Corporal Charles E. Swanson, of Co. H, 3d Inf., inflicting a severe wound on the shoulder. Through the quick action of Corporal Paul Borek and Private McCall, of Co. H, the Moro was killed before he could do further damage. Corporal Borek and Private McCall were

commended in orders by the post commander, Colonel West, for their prompt action, which saved Corporal Swanson from being killed and possibly others.

The bridge club which has been formed and meets each Monday was entertained last week by Mrs. Harvey. Mrs. Boniface gave a charming luncheon for Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Giddings, Mrs. Everington, Mrs. Mars, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Steele. Mrs. Giddings was hostess of an exceedingly pretty luncheon last week for Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Viola Smalley, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Reese, Mrs. Howard R. Smalley and Mrs. Wolvine.

Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Tyner have left for their new station at Zamboanga, where Lieutenant Tyner is assistant to the quartermaster. Major and Mrs. Lewis and daughter left on the last Seward trip for Manila. Mrs. Lewis and daughter will sail for Japan, en route to the United States. Among the attractive farewells entertainments given in honor of Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Tyner was a tea given by Mrs. Wolvine. Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Everington assisted the hostess. On account of ill health Lieut. H. M. Roach, 3d Inf., left Jolo Saturday for Zamboanga on the Samar, where he will join Mrs. Roach and Miss Corbin and sail at once for the United States.

A VISIT TO CAMP McGRATH.

Manila, P.I., April 13, 1910.

Among those to arrive on the U.S. transport Wright last week were the Misses Mabel and Helen Goodier, Ruth and Katharine Mitchell, Bertha Cook and Katherine Taylor, from Batangas. They were the guests at a house party for a week, given by some of the bachelors of the 13th Cavalry at Camp McGrath, and while there were chaperoned by Mesdames Wheatley, Bull, Lippincott and Fraser. Miss Louise Kennedy and Miss Elizabeth Waterman, of Camp McGrath, were included in the house party. So much was done for the entertainment of the young ladies that it may well be considered the most successful party of its kind ever given in the island. Beside the many dainty breakfasts, riding, driving and swimming parties, there were two delightful hops given on Monday and Wednesday evenings, followed by elaborate suppers given by Mrs. Waterman and Mrs. Ryan. Tuesday evening Mrs. Bull entertained with a riding party to Buan and the beach, and later dainty refreshments were enjoyed on her cool veranda. Wednesday morning Mrs. Wheatley entertained with a bridge party, when the prize, a very pretty brass vase, was awarded Miss Waterman.

Thursday Colonel Hatfield very kindly gave permission to most of the bachelors to leave the post, and a large crowd of jolly picnickers started for Taal Volcano about two o'clock in the afternoon. They succeeded in crossing the lake in bancas that night, camping at the foot of the volcano, and next morning the rising sun saw them well on their way to the crater. Some of the crowd, more curious than the rest, climbed down into the old crater and over to the new one to get a nearer view of this wonder of Nature's and found it a very stiff climb to the top again. When all reassembled in camp, very hot and dusty, a swim in the cool waters of the lake was greatly enjoyed and put everyone in good spirits for the return trip to the mainland, where lunch was cooked and served under the trees on the beach. The party then mounted and reached McGrath in time for a late dinner.

Saturday noon Lieutenants Wilen, Newman and Hill entertained with a charming luncheon; covers were laid for twenty-four. That night the bachelors gave a cotillon, led by Miss Ruth Mitchell and Lieutenant Wilen, where many lovely favors were awarded and pretty figures danced. A delightfully informal supper was afterward enjoyed at Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley's. On Sunday evening, as the expected Wright failed to appear, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan gave a delightful swimming party in the moonlight, followed later by a supper. Monday evening saw the breaking up of the house party and the young ladies, all very loath to leave, boarded the boat, under the able chaperonage of Mrs. Crampton, and were safely marshaled into Manila on Tuesday morning by Lieut. E. V. Armstrong, 13th Cav.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to May 17. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Arrived May 13 at Rockland, Me. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOYA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. Sailed May 16 from Newport, R.I., for Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PACIFIER (repa. ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
PATASCO (tender). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

To High-Ball Drinkers

We do not wish to "knock" the other fellow, but we do wish you to know the facts about Ballardvale Water. Please note—

S. S. Pierce & Co., of Boston, were asked to send us a bottle each of the best known mineral waters both foreign and domestic. They sent us eleven different kinds. A chemist put out one of a first grade whiskey in each of twelve 4 ounce clear glass bottles, filling each bottle with a sample of the above eleven varieties, and of Ballardvale chosen at random from regular stock.

Now note specially:—In 2 hours, three or four blends showed a most disgusting sediment; in 24 hours, all but two were so filled with a frog-spawn-like matter as to be nauseating at least to sight; in 48 hours the Ballardvale Blend alone was absolutely clear and bright.

Without question Ballardvale is unique among natural mineral waters. The price is very reasonable too. Write us for Distributors at different Naval and Military Stations.

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SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Oris W. Fowler. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Shanghai, China. Upon the arrival of the New York on the Asiatic Station, the Charleston will be relieved as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet and will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. Sailed May 12 from Shanghai, China, for Cavite, P.I. The Chattanooga will be brought home this summer to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Sailed May 12 from Shanghai, China, for Cavite, P.I. The Cleveland will be brought home this summer to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. Arrived May 16 at Hankow, China.

Second Division.

OALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. Sailed May 17 from Amoy, China, for Swatow, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Hankow, China.
MINNAPRO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters off the Southern Philippines.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. Arrived May 16 at Hankow, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Hankow, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. Sailed May 17 from Amoy, China, for Swatow, China.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. Frederick J. Horne. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Bttn. Thomas L. McKenna. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Bttn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Stanton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of this squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The following is the itinerary of the Special Service Squadron: May 19-31, in the vicinity of Buenos Aires, Argentina; June 1-10, at Montevideo, Uruguay; June 14-28, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The South Dakota will return to the Pacific from Montevideo or Rio de Janeiro; July 10-16, at Culebra, West Indies; July 21, arrive Hampton Roads, Va. MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Stanton.) Capt. John G. Quinby. Arrived May 15 at Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived May 15 at Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Arrived May 15 at Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived May 15 at Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker. Arrived May 15 at Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. Sailed May 15 from San Francisco, Cal., for Gray's Harbor, Wash. Upon leaving Gray's Harbor the Albany will proceed to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to fit out for the Asiatic Station. Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Fletcher. Arrived May 15 at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, en route Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton. Master. Arrived May 11 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton. Master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Is in reserve.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bttn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

DE LONG (torpedoboot). Sailed May 13 from Boston, Mass., for Charleston, S.C., to join the reserve torpedo division at that place. Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

DES MOINES, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. At Monrovia, Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. Arrived May 10 at New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Ferrill. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Eagle has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustaf Peterson, master. Sailed May 9 from Sewall Point, Va., for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Hist has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. Placed in full commission May 10 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty with the Naval Academy Practice Squadron. Send mail to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Assigned to the Naval Academy Practice Squadron. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. Comdr. William H. G. Bullard ordered to command.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. Arrived May 15 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed May 14 from Montevideo, Uruguay, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Arrived May 12 at Annapolis, Md., for duty with the Naval Academy Practice Squadron. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Missouri has been ordered placed in reserve at Boston.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. Arrived May 16 at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. Arrived May 15 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The New Jersey has been ordered placed in reserve at Boston.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. Arrived May 13 at Toulon, France, en route to the Asiatic Station. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Upon arrival on the Asiatic Station the New York will replace the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon L. Jayne. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.O., 14 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Ozark has been assigned to the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Arrived May 11 at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, Bsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. When ready for sea the Petrel will proceed in company with the Wheeling to the Atlantic Coast of the United States via the Suez Canal.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. Sailed May 11 from Cavite, P.I., for Guam. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Upon the arrival of the Vicksburg at Corinto, about the first of June, the Princeton will proceed to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George W. Wyley, master. At California City, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Arthur C. Stott, jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Relief has been ordered placed out of service at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., and will be used as a floating station hospital at that station.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. Arrived May 13 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed April 18 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Magdalena Bay, Mexico, en route to San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug). Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Tonopah has been assigned to the New Jersey Naval Militia.

TRITON (tug). Chief Bsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCLAS (tug). Bsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Portsmouth, Va.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain, master. At Rockland, Me. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Vicksburg is under orders to proceed to Corinto, Nicaragua, to relieve the Princeton.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived May 13 at Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. When ready for sea the Wheeling will proceed, in company with the Petrel, to the Atlantic Coast of the United States via the Suez Canal.

WINSLOW (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Wisconsin has been ordered placed in reserve at Portsmouth.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. Sailed May 17 from Toledo, Ohio, for Detroit, Mich. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blue. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Sailed May 14 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day. Arrived May 10 at Rockland, Me.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived May 14 at Rockland, Me.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McO. Luby. Arrived May 10 at Rockland, Me.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived May 10 at Rockland, Me.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Arrived May 14 at Rockland, Me.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

CUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TARANTULA (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

VIPER (submarine). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

SNAPPER (submarine). Lieut. Chester Nimitz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SEVERN (tender). Sailed May 14 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

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FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Ensign Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. At Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Midshipman James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Arthur W. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Destroyers: Worden and Macdonough. Torpedoboats: Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stringham, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK. Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Gloucester, N.J. Address there.

Receiving and Station Ships.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTELLATION (station training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEWARK (station ship). Capt. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi O. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Tonika is an auxiliary to the Southery.
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.
RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At the foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care of station F, N.Y. city.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, New York.
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.
Choctaw, Washington, D.C.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iwawa, Boston, Mass.
Locust, San Francisco, Cal.
Masanet, West, Fla.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Narkeeta, New York.
Navajo, Pacific Torpedo Fleet.
Patapsco, Norfolk, Va.
Patuxent, Norfolk, Va.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.
Penacook, Norfolk, Va.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Abarenda, at Norfolk.
Aileen, at New York.
Alabama, at New York.
Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.
Alexander, at Cavite, P.I.
Ararat, at Cavite, P.I.
Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.
Baltimore, at New York.
Bennington, at Mare Island.
Boston, at Puget Sound.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Chenango, at Mare Island, Cal.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Concord, at Bremerton.
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.
Detroit, at Boston.
Eagle, at Norfolk.
Eleanore, at Cavite.
Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.
Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.
General Alva, at Cavite.
Gwin, at Newport.
Holland, at Norfolk.
Illinois, at Boston, Mass.
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.
Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.
Lebanon, at Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, at St. Louis.
Isle de Cuba, at Baltimore.
Isle de Luzon, New Orleans, La.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

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THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., ordered to command on Aug. 25, 1910.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A. to command.

Department of the East.—Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant to command. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., in temporary command.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. O. L. Hodges, U.S.A., to command.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Honolulu, H.T.; I, K, L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; M, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Tacoma Park, D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

CAVALEY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Walla, Walla, Wash.; A, B, C, D, K and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; I and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Jan. 3, 1910.
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.
4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
10th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Ethans, Allen, Vt.
11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

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12th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived May 2, 1909.
13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived April 6, 1909.
14th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 2, 1909.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries C and D, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal. Battery E will leave San Francisco for Fort Sill, about May 20. Battery F will leave San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Sill, after the maneuvers at Atascadero, Cal., in October next.
2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., and D, E and F, Manila, P.I.; A, B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C, Ft. Russell, Wyo. To sail for Manila June 6, 1910, from S.F.
3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Manila, P.I., to sail for S.F. for station Nov. 15, 1910; A and B, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.
Company and Station. Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levet, Me. Will go to Ft. McKinley, Me. 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me. Will proceed to Ft. McKinley, Me., for station about May 31. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 36th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
13th. Manila, P.I. 39th. Ft. De Soto, Fla.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
20th. Ft. Howard, Md. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
21st. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
22d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
23d. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
24th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F. 50th. Manila, P.I. Arrived April 22, 1909.
25th. Ft. Milley, Cal. 51st. Manila, P.I. Arrived April 22, 1909.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. Manila, P.I. Arrived April 22, 1909.
55th. Manila, P.I. Arrived April 22, 1909.

56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th. Ft. Milley, Cal.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
80th. Key West, Bks., Fla.
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
91st. Jackson Bks., La.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
105th. Honolulu, H.I.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
*Mine companies.
Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.; 4th. Ft. Moultrie, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Key West, Fla.; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
3d Inf.—Arrived at Manila, P.I., Aug. 29, 1909.
4th Inf.—Ordered to sail from Manila, P.I., for U.S. on May 15, 1910, and take station at Ft. Crook, Neb., and Ft. Root, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Manila, P.I., Jan. 31, 1910.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Manila, P.I. Arrived June 4, 1909.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived May, 1910.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—At Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 1, 1909.
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

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15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark. The 2d and 3d Battalions, 16th Inf., will proceed in June, 1910, to Alaska for station.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G and H, Honolulu H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.
21st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909.
22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egebert, Alaska; Hqrs., arrived in Alaska June 27, 1909. Will proceed in June, 1910, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for station.
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, to Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, to Ft. Clark, Tex.
24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, D, E, F, G and H, San Juan, P.R.; B and C, Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
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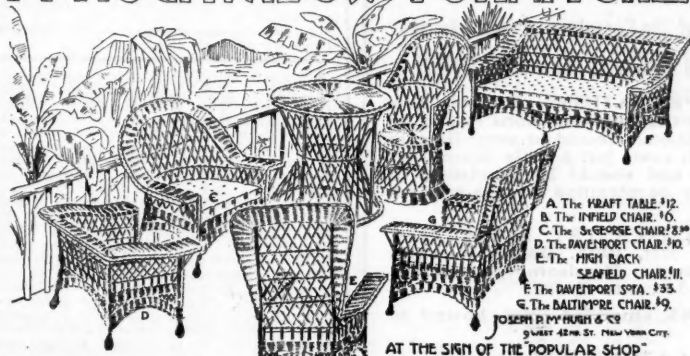
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., May 31, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 2484: Bituminous coal.—Sch. 2486: Fuel oil, gasoline.—Sch. 2487: Anthracite coal.—Sch. 2488: Anthracite coal.—Sch. 2496: Blue and black print cloth and paper.—Sch. 2497: Muslin, drill.—Sch. 2498: Magnet wire, copper clad steel cable, carbon brushes, insulating tape.—Sch. 2502: Hardware and tools.—Sch. 2503: Paints, oils, chemicals.—Sch. 2504: Hoop brass.—Sch. 2505: Iron, sheet lead, sheet zinc, steel.—Sch. 2507: Brass tubing, lead and steel pipe.—Sch. 2508: Pump leather, flexible voice tubing, lime, rubber ferrules.—Sch. 2509: Naval brass, sheet zinc, steel or wrought-iron pipe.—Sch. 2510: Bolts and nuts, water-gauge glasses, tube expanders, bilge ejectors.—Sch. 2511: Fuel oil. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 5-16-10.

ANNUAL SUPPLIES, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D.C., May 17, 1910. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 11 a.m., June 7, 1910, and then be publicly opened, for furnishing rations at Portsmouth, N.H., Boston, Mass., Hingham, Mass., New London, Conn., Newport, R.I., Iona Island, N.Y., Dover, N.J., Philadelphia, Pa., Annapolis, Md., Washington, D.C., Stump Neck, Md., Charleston, S.C., Port Royal, S.C., Key West, Fla., Pensacola, Fla., New Orleans, La. Proposal blanks and other information can be obtained upon application to this office, and the Commanding Officers or Post Quartermasters, Marine Barracks, at the stations named. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. F. L. DENNY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for addition to female nurses' quarters," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 11 o'clock a.m., June 11, 1910, and then be publicly opened, for addition to female nurses' quarters, at the U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y. Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the Bureau. R. C. HOLLYDAY, Chief of Bureau, May 9, 1910.

MILITARY SUPPLIES, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D.C., May 10, 1910. SEALED PROPOSALS to be publicly opened in this office at 11 a.m., May 23, 1910, are hereby invited for supplying the Marine Corps with Italian cloth, spool thread and jeans. Proposal blanks and other information can be obtained, and sealed standard samples examined, at this office and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, U.S.M.C., 1100 S. Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities. F. L. DENNY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

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ANNUAL SUPPLIES, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D.C., May 17, 1910. SEALED PROPOSALS, to be publicly opened in this office at 11 a.m., June 15, 1910, are hereby invited for furnishing the Marine Corps with annual supplies including stationery, kersey, shirting, jacket and scarlet flannel, blankets, socks, white linen, jeans, underwear, shoes, caps, gloves, trumpets, flags, brushes, implements, crockery, kitchen ware, mattresses, rubber goods, buttons, thread, bedsteads, cots, etc. Proposal blanks and other information can be obtained and sealed standard samples examined at this office, and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, U.S.M.C., 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities. F. L. DENNY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., May 24, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 2451: Gasoline machinery.—Sch. 2459: Ponchos, thermometers.—Sch. 2461: Blue and black print paper and cloth.—Sch. 2462: Chemicals.—Sch. 2465: Barrels, tierces, hogheads, excelsior, packing hay.—Sch. 2466: Rubber boots, jackets, overalls, hats.—Sch. 2477: Bolts and nuts, linseed oil. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 5-9-10.